The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (32 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the offices, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, if there can be procured, and the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is low, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters when the writer requests it to do so.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875. NO. 8.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

BONAPARTIST CONCLAVE IN SWITZERLAND NEXT FRIDAY.

PARIS, September 14.—M. Rouher starts for Arenenberg, Switzerland, Wednesday, to assist at a grand Bonapartist conclave on Friday. Admiral Ronciere le Noury is also invited, but is undecided whether he will accept. Emil Ollivier is certainly going. The Bonapartist propaganda is being energetically pursued in the barracks of Paris, where *Pays* and *Ordre* are profusely distributed gratuitously.

SOME QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO MINISTER BUFFET.

PARIS, September 14.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly on Thursday next, M. Buffet will be interpellated upon the intention of the Government toward the Bonapartists, and especially regarding the decision of the Bonapartist Committee to print and disseminate a million copies of M. Duval's speech at Evreux, having for a preface the letters of Admiral Ronciere le Noury and the Prince Imperial.

THE PRESIDENT GOING TO SEE THE MANEUVERS.

PARIS, September 14.—Marshal MacMahon gives an audience to Admiral Ronciere le Noury and then leaves for Loire to witness the autumn maneuvers.

FLOODS IN HERAULT AND LOZERE.

PARIS, September 14.—The number of deaths at St. Chinian foot up eighty-eight. One hundred and twenty houses were destroyed. Disastrous inundations have occurred in the department of Lozere, accompanied with great loss of life and property. The river Tarn has risen rapidly, carrying away several bridges. The Allier has also overflowed its banks, but the rains have ceased.

THE INUNDATION RELIEF COMMITTEE.

PARIS, September 14.—A meeting of the Inundation Relief Committee was held today, Madame MacMahon presiding. The total amount of subscriptions is reported to be 24,000,000 francs.

Russia.

INCREASING STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Standar* this evening says 612 men and 158 women were recently indicted in Russia, of whom 265 were arrested for participation in the Socialist movement. The Procurer General, in the indictment, says socialism is rapidly spreading throughout the empire. The most ardent propagandists of the movement belong to the upper classes. Among the indicted are retired officers, professors, justices of the peace, officials of all grades, and several ladies of high family. He says the Socialists only await an opportunity, such as a foreign war, to organize revolutions at home and abroad, and put into practice their extravagant ideas.

RUSSIA REPORTED ABOUT TO ATTEMPT MEDIATION.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Times*, in a leading article, says it understands that Russia will attempt to arrange a conference, representing the signatories of the treaty of 1866, with the object of influencing the Porte regarding the future government of the Sclavonic provinces.

Spain.

HOW THE NEW CABINET WAS FORMED.

MADRID, September 14.—Regarding the recent ministerial crisis, it has transpired that three of the Ministers, who represented the old party, having opposed universal suffrage, resigned, contrary to the wishes of Canovas del Castillo, who urged that the Government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established, and leave to a future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral law, if any alteration was then considered necessary. The King thereupon requested Senor Canovas del Castillo to form a new Cabinet. He declined, on the ground that, having long presided over a Cabinet which represented the conciliation of all parties, he ought not to remain at the head of one party only. The King then intrusted Gen. Jovellar with the formation of a ministry. The present Cabinet, which is more homogeneous and liberal than its predecessor, was constituted with the concurrence of Canovas del Castillo.

THE CHURCH HAS A WORD TO SAY.

MADRID, September 14.—The Papal Nuncio has sent a circular to the bishops, asking them to support the restoration of religious unity, declaring that any other course would jeopardize the good understanding between Spain and the Vatican.

DON CARLOS REVIEWS DORREGARAY'S TROOPS.

LONDON, September 14.—Dispatches received here state that Don Carlos reviewed General Dorregaray's soldiers yesterday, at Elizondo. He delivered a speech, in which he told them to look confidently on until they hoisted his flag on the walls of Madrid.

England.

THE YORKSHIRE HANDICAP RACE.

LONDON, September 14.—At Doncaster, to-day, the Yorkshire handicap race was won by St. Leger; Charles second, Aventuriere third.

FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 14.—A lumber yard and three adjoining houses in Bunhill row, including De La Rue's card factory, were burned this evening. Several other houses adjacent were badly damaged.

European Turkey.

HERZEGOVINANS SUBMITTING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 14.—Server Pasha telegraphs that sixty-four families in the neighborhood of Stolatz, Herzegovina, have given in submission to the Government.

MONTENEGRIN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO JOIN THE REVOLT.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a special telegram from Vienna; in which it is said that Montenegro has definitely informed the insurgent leader that she cannot make war against the Porte.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, September 14.—The *Granit schar* announces that a deputation of ten Herzegovinans recently arrived at Kragyovatz, asking Servia to aid in the insurrection. The Government replied that it would wait until the Skuptchina decided the question. Many disguised Servian officers have started for Bosnia. Seventy-two flags are being made for the Servian army.

THE INSURRECTION BELITTLED—THE REBELS MORE FOR PLUNDER THAN FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 14.—A letter to the *Times*, dated Cattaro la Monte, September 8th, says: The importance of the insurrection in Lower Herzegovina diminishes on near approach, while in Bosnia there is nothing worth noticing except a panic and disorder, with an exodus of woman and children. In that part of Herzegovina lying west of a line drawn from Nikisch to Mostar, the insurgents appear only as bands without coherence, discipline or purpose. They are even without communication with the eastern portion of the province. The Herzegovinan parts of their bands are more inclined to pillaging and petty thieving than fighting. Even the foreign volunteers, who make the fighting nucleus, suffer from their predaceous propensities. They number in all apparently between one and two thousand, but a majority are general'y absent during the fighting and only reappear when there is some booty to be taken. Of the bands nominally under Jabonitch's, not above three hundred men mean fighting.

AUSTRIA FURNISHING SURGEONS FOR WOUNDED INSURGENTS AND SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE REFUGEES.

VIENNA, September 14.—In response to an appeal from the Prince of Montenegro, the Austrian Government has sent a staff of surgeons to attend to a large number of wounded insurgents who have been brought into Montenegrin territory, and the Government of Dalmatia has been instructed to award supplies of food for thirty thousand refugees now in Montenegro. Great distress and destitution prevail.

DISCUSSING THE REPLY TO PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH.

A committee of the Skuptchina, in an address in reply to Prince Milan's speech, is divided in opinion. The majority wish to leave the question of peace or war to the wisdom of the Government. A strong minority propose simply to call on the Government to declare war. Probably two addresses will be submitted to the Skuptchina.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 14.—Steamships England and Colombo, from New York, and the China, from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 94 9-16. United States bonds —5-2s r 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 15¾; preferred 34. Refined petroleum 9½@9¾.

PARIS, September 14.—Rentes 66 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 14.—United States bonds—New 5's, 106¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7d; Orleans 7¼d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 4,700 American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

THE FOUNDERED MENDOTA.

Arrival at Chicago of the Saved—List of the Lost—Account of the Disaster.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The list of the lost and saved in the Mendota disaster, as given by Chief Engineer Ness, are:

Lost—William Crossthwaite, owner's son, acting as clerk; F. Fairbanks, the captain's father, who was along on a pleasure trip; Eliza Fairbanks, the captain's wife; Charles Dean, steward, and his wife, of Bay City, who had been cooking on the Bradbury for four years; Ed. Hughes, second engineer, of Buffalo, single, thirty years old; Patrick Ryan, first wheelsman, of Bay City, Michigan; William Frankford, watchman, of Bay City; Edward Maynehan, Edward Durrow, Edward Mulligan and John Carsel, deck hands.

Saved—Albert Fairbanks, captain; Franklin W. Fairbanks, captain's son; John McKinney, first mate; Amos Ness, chief engineer; W. Scott Crane, fireman; Thos. Murphy, fireman; Joseph Smith, Spencer L. Sage and George McKinney, deck hands.

The saved were picked up by the schooner Addie, off Manitowoc, and arrived here to-day. George McKinney states that at one o'clock Friday morning the waves began breaking over the Mendota. She parted the line by which she was towing the barge Morning Star. The water kept gaining till five o'clock, when the other barge, the Evening Star, was thrown off. Soon after the boats were lowered and the captain, his son, first mate and some of the crew climbed into the larger one. The smaller one was taken by some of the crew, who almost immediately pulled away. The father and wife of the captain were left. The father was seventy years old; he was trying to get to the boat when last seen. The steward stood with his wife, and went down with her. The story is related also by another of the crew, who speaks in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of the captain and officers. The Mendota was eighteen years old, and owned by William Crossthwaite, of Buffalo; his son perished on the boat. She carried a large cargo of coal, and was valued at $30,000. The cargo was insured, but the vessel was not. It is feared the barge, Evening Star, is lost. She had six men on board.

A telegram received here says that Wm. S. Crossthwaite, son of the owner of the wrecked vessel Mendota, was picked up today and taken to Oconto.

A MISSING SCHOONER.

The schooner Pamlico, on her way from Queenstown, Ireland, to this port, was on Lake Michigan during the storm, but has not been heard from. It is surmised that she is also lost.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Additional Returns—Republican Congressman Undoubtedly Elected—Majority for Governor About Four Thousand.

BOSTON, September 14.—Additional returns from Maine this morning are meager. In Cumberland county, which was hotly contested, and where the Democrats had one Senator and the County Treasurer last year, they have made a complete sweep.

Sagadahoc county gives Conner a majority of 489, with Democratic gains in several towns.

Waldo county complete, except Jackson, gives Roberts, Democrat, 75 majority and elects Democratic county officers, one Senator and four Representatives.

Nothing definite is yet known of the Congressional contest in the Fourth district, though Plaisted is doubtless elected. Conner's majority will not reach five thousand. It is conceded by the Republican papers that the nine constitutional amendments have probably been adopted.

AUGUSTA, September 14.—Returns received at the Kennebec *Journal* office, mostly official, from 264 towns, give Connor 45,634 and Roberts 41,541; Connor's majority 3,494. The same towns last year gave Dingley 46,767 and Howard 41,478; Dingley's majority 9,433. There are yet 229 towns and plantations to be heard from.

The Republican majorities by counties will be cut as follows: Androscoggin 589, Aroostook 43, Franklin 519, Hancock 47, Kennebec 1,217, Lincoln 115, Oxford 283, Penobscot 236, Piscataquis 270, Sagadahoc 350, Somerset 348, Washington 37, York 1,232.

Democratic majorities—Cumberland 381, Knox 479, Waldo 59.

Kennebec county, except two small towns, gives Connor 5,630 and Roberts 4,410.

The Democrats have elected thirteen and probably fifteen Representatives.

In the Fourth Congressional district General Plaisted's friends claim from 800 to 1,000 majority for him, and the returns will doubtless elect him by these figures.

Twenty-three towns in Cumberland county give a Democratic vote of 7,267 to 6,886 Republican, making the Democratic majority 381. Three towns to hear from gave 900 Democratic majority last year, so that their majority this year will not fall far short of 500, against 300 Republican majority last year.

The Democrats have in all four Senators, against one last year. The Representatives are probably twelve Democrats, six Republicans and two ties, against twelve Democrats and eight Republicans last year. The court officers are all Democrats.

STEUBENVILLE.

Looking Forward to Saturday—Two Republican Mass Meetings, to be Addressed by Lieutenant Governor Hart and Senator Boutwell—The Pedgrift-Peal Scull Match to Come off Same Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., September 14, 1875.

Saturday, September 18th, promises to be a gala day here. The Republicans are making preparations for grand mass meetings day and night, and a large torchlight procession. Lieutenant Governor Alphonso Hart will speak in the afternoon, and Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will speak at night.

The long expected three mile single scull race, between John Pedgrift, of Chicago, and Robert Peal, of Steubenville, for a purse of $500, will also take place on that day, at 5:30 P. M. The contest promises to be a close and exciting one, as the men are about equally matched, physically and otherwise. The betting on the result is about even.

NEW ORLEANS.

Anniversary of the Riot of September 14, 1874—Solemn High Mass in the Cathedral—Decoration of Graves and Memorial Services.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The anniversary of the 14th of September was celebrated by solemn high mass at the Cathedral at 9 a. m. for the repose of the souls of those who fell on the 14th of September, 1874. The graves of those killed on that day were decorated in the various cemeteries and were visited during the day by many persons. The ceremonies concluded at St. Patrick's Hall this evening, Dr. J. Dickson Bruns delivering the memorial address.

INDIANA, PA.

Laying of Corner-Stone of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA, September 14, 1875.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church of this place was laid this afternoon, in the presence of a large congregation. The service was conducted by Rev. J. A. Danks, assisted by Revs. Beacom, Leonard and Johnston. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. Brook and Core. The church edifice is of brick, ninety by fifty feet, and two stories high. It will cost fifteen thousand dollars, without inside arrangements.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair and warmer weather, with light east to south winds and slight changes in the barometer.

Base ball—At Cincinnati, Stars 8, St. Louis Reds 8.

The steamer Pommerania, from Hamburg, has arrived at New York.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska meets at Kearney Junction to-day.

The first fast mail trains are reported as arriving on time at all points on the different routes.

A State Prohibition Convention has been called to meet in Trenton, New Jersey, September 15th.

A dispatch from Boston says Eastern Railroad stock fell yesterday from 43¼ to 35, the lowest point it has reached for many years.

At Little Rock a series of games are in progress for the championship of the State. Yesterday one of the players broke his leg running a base, and another had his left hand split open by a ball.

The Board of Trustees of Asbury University met in Indianapolis yesterday and elected Rev. Dr. Alex. Martin, of Virginia, President of the University, vice Dr. Andrews, resigned. The old faculty were reinstated. The four Indiana conferences held a meeting to promote the interests of the University, at which addresses were made by Bishops Jones and Bowman.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow's Inadequate Precautions Against Fashionable Smuggling.

Proposed Modification and More Strict Enforcement of the Rules.

Complaints by Eastern Importers of too low Appraisement at Western Ports.

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars of National Bank Circulation Withdrawn in Three Days.

Professor Marsh Before the Red Cloud Commission—He Pays some Attention to Contractor Bosler and Complains of Commissioner Smith.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1875.

New Customs Regulations Fail of their Purpose.

It is admitted by the higher Treasury officials that it will be next to impossible to enforce the very stringent regulations recently issued respecting the examination of the baggage of passengers returning from Europe. Especially at New York is it the case that the inspectors hardly make a pretense of carrying out the orders of the Department, and passengers who resort to bribing have no more difficulty than formerly in getting their baggage through. It is not unlikely that the Secretary may conclude to modify the regulations, as it will probably be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Complaints by Eastern Importers.

For some time past Eastern importers have been complaining that their interests were much damaged in consequence of the lower appraisements made by the customs officers at various Western ports of entry and delivery. In consequence of these complaints, Special Treasury Agent Hall was dispatched West to make an investigation. He has just returned and submitted his report, in which he says there is no ground for the complaints made in the East.

National Bank Circulation Withdrawn.

Within the last three days four hundred thousand dollars of circulation have been withdrawn by the national banks.

New Bank Notes and Fractional Currency.

The new national bank notes, printed on distinctive paper, will be issued on Thursday next. The new fifty cent notes will be issued on the first of October.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1875.

RED CLOUD COMMISSION—TESTIMONY OF PROFESSOR MARSH.

Professor Marsh was to-day before the Red Cloud Commission and was questioned at length. He said that Bosler was the real contractor for supplying beef to the Sioux Agencies, though he might not be acting under the contract of others. Bosler stands outside and buys out the successful bidder, Bosler being on the ground and having the cattle and all other appliances for filling contracts.

Q. How is the Government defrauded, as you charge, if Bosler does fill orders, furnish beef and sustain his bid with the Indians? A. If a man obtains a contract at a large price and can sublet it at a lower price, the difference between the two is the loss to the Government.

In answer to the charge that Bosler is notorious for frauds in former contracts, Professor Marsh referred to Kemble and Alberts' report to the Indian Office, in which they say the quantity of beef actually received by the White Stone Agency was unquestionably greatly less than that reported for to the contractor. He referred to the report of the House Committee on Appropriations in February, 1871, in which it is stated that Bosler delivered Texas, instead of American cattle and with her one-half and one-half cents for gross weight, when the cattle delivered were not worth more than half that price. Fraud was also practiced by Bosler in the weight of cattle. The Professor said he could also give information which he himself obtained while in the West.

The Professor was asked the question whether he could state whether Bosler violated the terms of any contract or failed to comply with it, thus committing fraud in any bid made by him. He answered that not of his own knowledge, but he referred to the report of the old Board of Indian Commissioners made to the President, in which it was stated that the contract was not sublet or permitted to be filled by an individual whose bid had been rejected the previous year on suspicion of fraud.

Professor Marsh in his statement said he judged from his experience with the Indian Bureau that the Commissioner was unwilling to receive information respecting the loose management of affairs at Red Cloudy Agency. Professor Marsh was interrogated at length, the allegations in his pamphlet forming the basis of the questions. He said, in further testimony, that the Commissioner might believe what was told him about mismanagement, but his information was unkindly received; he was much more apt to be indignant with the person who brought the information than with the person against whom the charges were made. Professor Marsh, having been asked whether there was anything offensive in the way he brought the information to the attention of the Commissioner, he replied that he thought he he thought he was doing a favor in bringing the attention of the Commissioner to the fact of mismanagement, but its receipt greatly surprised him, and but for the seeming reluctance of the Commissioner to receive complaints, he should have given him all the information in his possession. At this point Commissioner Smith came into the Commission rooms.] What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said, would be found in Professor Marsh's statement given in New York. The Commissioner doubted the truth of Professor Marsh's statements, thinking he had been misled by Indian statements. Apart from the samples of sugar, flour and tobacco brought to the attention of the Commissioner, he could have given the Commissioner other information, if he had been disposed to receive it.

This evening the examination of Prof. Marsh was resumed, and he was interrogated as to his charge of frauds in beef weighing at Red Cloud Agency and loss to Government and the Indians by the consequent stampedes of cattle. He was asked whether the Government and Indians suffered any great loss by such stampedes, when he replied that he believed that to be the case, but he could not state the fact of his knowledge; he had heard others say so; he did not charge that Bosler or Agent Saville had any part in these stampedes; they might have been caused by herders for their own benefit.

Prof. Marsh was interrogated concerning his charge that heads of barrels were knocked out and their contents (pork) turned onto the ground. He said that Agent Saville reported that the head of only one barrel was knocked out, but he (Prof. Marsh) saw several thus treated and noticed the inferior quality of the pork. He understood from Commissioner Smith that the pork was inspected in Kansas City. It was difficult to say who was to blame for furnishing such pork, whether the contractor or the inspector. The pieces of pork he saw were odd-shaped and some of the barrels had more brine than others; the pork smelt strong and was rusty. He saw fifteen or twenty sacks of flour in a warehouse at Cheyenne without brands; as he did not examine the flour he could not speak of its quality. He saw at three different lodges flour similar to that distributed at the agency; it appeared to be very poor and sticky. The examination was continued at length as to various points, including the quality of sugar and coffee furnished to the Indians, tending to show that they did not correspond with the samples.

PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA POSTAL CHANGES.

Pennsylvania—B. Sidney Grohe is appointed postmaster at Hanover Junction, York county, Pa., *vice* J. Sharon, resigned. Name of East Springhill, Bradford county, Pa., is changed to Silvara; no change in postmaster.

West Virgina—At Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia, J. H. Harshbarger, is appointed postmaster, *vice* H. Martin, resigned for cause.

The following order was issued to-day: Railroad route 2,433 Pennsylvania—From October 1, 1875, extend service from Hanover, by Spring Forge and Pine Hill, to York, increasing distance 18.6 miles; compensation to be fixed hereafter according to actual returns.

ALABAMA.

Constitutional Convention—Financial Condition of the State.

MONTGOMERY, September 14.—The Committee on Finance and Taxation made a report to the Constitutional Convention to-day. They say the financial condition of the State is absolutely appalling and that full payment of the State debt is impossible: but they believed that the Commissioners appointed to adjust the public debt will, by a plan of rigid economy, so reduce the debt that the State will be able to pay interest on the same at an early day.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Diocesan Episcopal Convention—Bishop to be Elected—Letter from Dr. DeKoven.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church met here to-day, and will, during its session, elect a bishop for that diocese. The two candidates named for the office, between whom the choice is supposed to be, are Dr. W. Ayrault, of New York, and Dr. DeKoven.

At the afternoon session the Chair announced that there was a quorum of both clergy and laity. Rev. Samuel Chase was elected President and J. H. Knowles Secretary. Chancellor Judd then read a long letter from Dr. DeKoven to the diocese, in which he sets forth explicitly his position concerning the Holy Sacrament, a position which he says, despite repeated explanations, has been constantly misrepresented. The letter reviews the action of the standing committees and declares that either these have exceeded their authority in refusing to confirm him, or that he should be arraigned before the bar of the Church for heresy. Finally, he withdraws his name as a candidate and asks the diocese to select another; though he expresses the opinion that what they believe to be the proper course they should defend before the whole Church and in opposition to the supposed arbitrary action of the standing committees. The letter is very affecting in parts and created a profound impression.

At the conclusion of the reading it was referred to a committee of three clergy and two laymen, after which the convention adjourned. A caucus is being held to-night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1875.

ACCIDENT ON AN AERIAL FIRE LADDER—THREE MEN KILLED AND OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About half-past ten o'clock this morning, while a ladder company were experimenting with Mrs. Udah's patent aerial ladder, in Rutger's Square, an appalling accident occurred, which resulted in the death of at least three men and probably two or three others. It appears that as soon as the ladder had been put together and placed in position in the center of the square, the chief of the battalion mounted to the top, followed by eight or ten of his men, stopping at various points along the ladder. The ladder looked to be nearly one hundred feet in height. The men had not been on the ladder more than half a minute when it swayed backward and forward, and snapped in two. The men were instantly precipitated to the ground, three of them being killed outright and several more dangerously, if not fatally, injured. The bodies were immediately removed on trucks. William H. Nash, chief of the battalion, was likewise precipitated outright by the fall were Phillip Morse and Thomas Hughes. The Aerial Ladder Company had been ordered out for practice, and while the men were going through their evolutions the accident occurred. It is reported in the city that the ladder was not properly constructed.

CABLE MESSAGES TO EUROPE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A WORD.

The Direct Cable Company to-morrow, when the line opens for business, will transmit messages between America and Europe at twenty-five cents, currency, per word.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Virginia Press Association, now visiting this city, yesterday called on Mayor Wickham, at the City Hall. General J. R. Slayton, editor of the *South*, was spokesman of the delegation, and Thos. Whitehead, member of Congress, editor and first Vice-President and President of the Press Association, spoke for the people of Virginia, expressing the feelings of friendship and good will which the citizens of the North have for the people of the South, and the people of the North. At the close of the brief address the party retired to the Mayor's private office, where they were entertained and became drunk. In the evening the Virginians, escorted by the city officials, attended the performance of Barry Sullivan at Booth's Theatre, and to-day will visit the public institutions.

THE BEECHER MEETING.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has been engaged for a reception to Henry Ward Beecher on the 24th of September. The letter of sympathy drawn up at the close of the scandal trial, with all the names possible to obtain, was forwarded to Mr. Beecher last week, with a request from the committee that he would announce his pleasure as to the meeting as soon as convenient. The committee refuse to allow the full list of the signers of the letter to be published until Mr. Beecher is heard from. It is admitted that the names of Dr. Storrs, Dr. Budington, Dr. Ceyler, Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Schenck, Bishop Littlejohn, Dr. Talmage, Bishop Loughlin, Father Fransiola, Dr. Bellows and Rev. W. H. H. Murray are not at year on the paper. Some of these gentlemen are in such well-known sympathy with Tilton that they were not approached. Mr. Tilton has attended Dr. Cuyler's church, and after the services Dr. Cuyler hurried down the aisle to speak to him. When they parted one of Dr. Cuyler's church members approached him, and indignantly demanded his letter of withdrawal, saying: "No man who shakes hands with that scoundrel can be a pastor of mine." The pastor replied that he could not be thought he was doing a favor in bringing the attention of the Commissioner to the fact of mismanagement, but its receipt greatly surprised him, and but for the seeming reluctance of the Commissioner to receive complaints, he should have given him all the information in his possession. At this point Commissioner Smith came into the Commission rooms.] What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said, would be found in Professor Marsh's statement given in New York. The Commissioner doubted the truth of Professor Marsh's statements, thinking he had been misled by Indian statements. Apart from the samples of sugar, flour and tobacco brought to the attention of the Commissioner, he could have given the Commissioner other information, if he had been disposed to receive it.

This evening the examination of Prof. Marsh was resumed, and he was interrogated as to his charge of frauds in beef weighing at Red Cloud Agency and loss to Government and the Indians by the consequent stampedes of cattle. He was asked whether the Government and Indians suffered any great loss by such stampedes, when he replied that he believed that to be the case, but he could not state the fact of his knowledge; he had heard others say so; he did not charge that Bosler or Agent Saville had any part in these stampedes; they might have been caused by herders for their own benefit.

Prof. Marsh was interrogated concerning his charge that heads of barrels were knocked out and their contents (pork) turned onto the ground. He said that Agent Saville reported that the head of only one barrel was knocked out, but he (Prof. Marsh) saw several thus treated and noticed the inferior quality of the pork. He understood from Commissioner Smith that the pork was inspected in Kansas City. It was difficult to say who was to blame for furnishing such pork, whether the contractor or the inspector. The pieces of pork he saw were odd-shaped and some of the barrels had more brine than others; the pork smelt strong and was rusty. He saw fifteen or twenty sacks of flour in a warehouse at Cheyenne without brands; as he did not examine the flour he could not speak of its quality. He saw at three different lodges flour similar to that distributed at the agency; it appeared to be very poor and sticky. The examination was continued at length as to various points, including the quality of sugar and coffee furnished to the Indians, tending to show that they did not correspond with the samples.

PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA POSTAL CHANGES.

Pennsylvania—B. Sidney Grohe is appointed postmaster at Hanover Junction, York county, Pa., *vice* J. Sharon, resigned. Name of East Springhill, Bradford county, Pa., is changed to Silvara; no change in postmaster.

West Virgina—At Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia, J. H. Harshbarger, is appointed postmaster, *vice* H. Martin, resigned for cause.

The following order was issued to-day: Railroad route 2,433 Pennsylvania—From October 1, 1875, extend service from Hanover, by Spring Forge and Pine Hill, to York, increasing distance 18.6 miles; compensation to be fixed hereafter according to actual returns.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LUMBERMEN.

Second Annual Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The National Association of Lumbermen began its second annual session here to-day. It is anticipated that three hundred lumber dealers will be in attendance. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, delivered the opening address. Hon. Wm. T. Price, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and others also spoke on the subjects which are to come before the Convention.

In the afternoon session there was a discussion as to the propriety of admitting lumber dealers to the Association. The objection urged against such admission was that the dealers might array themselves against the producers and deal with Canada to the injury of the home trade. The dealers were urged to express themselves on this point. After some discussion the constitution was amended so as to admit dealers as well as producers; ayes, 28, nays 4.

A committee of five was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Price, Hawley, Estabrook, Carpenter and Foreman.

The report of the Committee on Memorial to Congress respecting the Reciprocity treaty, was then read by the Chairman, Mr. Estabrook. A report has been made to Congress which embraced statistics and facts concerning the lumber business, and which has already been widely circulated. Mr. Estabrook said the committee found a ready welcome on all sides, and he knew from this fact that their cause was a popular one and that the opposition to the Reciprocity treaty is widespread.

The President was instructed to appoint a committee of such number as he shall see fit, representing all parts of the country, to prepare statistics and facts of interest to the trade.

Mr. Sage, of New York, being called upon, made some remarks on the condition of the lumber market. He said he believed there was not an excessive amount of lumber on hand; that the country would consume all that is in the market; that the amount is decreasing. The general depression of to-day is owing to the anxiety of commission men to realize on consignments, and the inability of producers allowed them to do so at ruinous rates. Other industries are suffering in like manner. Mr. Sage tried to show that depreciating the currency is the bottom cause. Canada can, he said, produce lumber at less cost and can drive our merchants from the Eastern markets. If they will economize in their modes of life, reduce the expenses of production and wait for better times with patience, we should have what we need.

John McGraw, of Ithaca; J. W. Gaskell, of Philadelphia; Mr. Avery, of Detroit, and others spoke on the same subject. The latter said he had no faith in any resolution or pledge looking to a reduction of the amount produced. He would rather increase production, since many producers are now represented here and would hold the fall were Phillip Morse and Thomas Hughes. The Aerial Ladder Company had been ordered out for practice, and while the men were going through their evolutions the accident occurred. It is reported in the city that the ladder was not properly constructed.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF VIRGINIA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Virginia Press Association, now visiting this city, yesterday called on Mayor Wickham, at the City Hall. General J. R. Slayton, editor of the *South*, was spokesman of the delegation, and Thos. Whitehead, member of Congress, editor and first Vice-President and President of the Press Association, spoke for the people of Virginia, expressing the feelings of friendship and good will which the citizens of the North have for the people of the South, and the people of the North. At the close of the brief address the party retired to the Mayor's private office, where they were entertained and became drunk. In the evening the Virginians, escorted by the city officials, attended the performance of Barry Sullivan at Booth's Theatre, and to-day will visit the public institutions.

THE BEECHER MEETING.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has been engaged for a reception to Henry Ward Beecher on the 24th of September. The letter of sympathy drawn up at the close of the scandal trial, with all the names possible to obtain, was forwarded to Mr. Beecher last week, with a request from the committee that he would announce his pleasure as to the meeting as soon as convenient. The committee refuse to allow the full list of the signers of the letter to be published until Mr. Beecher is heard from. It is admitted that the names of Dr. Storrs, Dr. Budington, Dr. Ceyler, Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Schenck, Bishop Littlejohn, Dr. Talmage, Bishop Loughlin, Father Fransiola, Dr. Bellows and Rev. W. H. H. Murray are not at year on the paper. Some of these gentlemen are in such well-known sympathy with Tilton that they were not approached. Mr. Tilton has attended Dr. Cuyler's church, and after the services Dr. Cuyler hurried down the aisle to speak to him. When they parted one of Dr. Cuyler's church members approached him, and indignantly demanded his letter of withdrawal, saying: "No man who shakes hands with that scoundrel can be a pastor of mine." The pastor replied that he could not be thought he was doing a favor in bringing the attention of the Commissioner to the fact of mismanagement, but its receipt greatly surprised him, and but for the seeming reluctance of the Commissioner to receive complaints, he should have given him all the information in his possession. At this point Commissioner Smith came into the Commission rooms.] What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said, would be found in Professor Marsh's statement given in New York. The Commissioner doubted the truth of Professor Marsh's statements, thinking he had been misled by Indian statements. Apart from the samples of sugar, flour and tobacco brought to the attention of the Commissioner, he could have given the Commissioner other information, if he had been disposed to receive it.

This evening the examination of Prof. Marsh was resumed, and he was interrogated as to his charge of frauds in beef weighing at Red Cloud Agency and loss to Government and the Indians by the consequent stampedes of cattle. He was asked whether the Government and Indians suffered any great loss by such stampedes, when he replied that he believed that to be the case, but he could not state the fact of his knowledge; he had heard others say so; he did not charge that Bosler or Agent Saville had any part in these stampedes; they might have been caused by herders for their own benefit.

Prof. Marsh was interrogated concerning his charge that heads of barrels were knocked out and their contents (pork) turned onto the ground. He said that Agent Saville reported that the head of only one barrel was knocked out, but he (Prof. Marsh) saw several thus treated and noticed the inferior quality of the pork. He understood from Commissioner Smith that the pork was inspected in Kansas City. It was difficult to say who was to blame for furnishing such pork, whether the contractor or the inspector. The pieces of pork he saw were odd-shaped and some of the barrels had more brine than others; the pork smelt strong and was rusty. He saw fifteen or twenty sacks of flour in a warehouse at Cheyenne without brands; as he did not examine the flour he could not speak of its quality. He saw at three different lodges flour similar to that distributed at the agency; it appeared to be very poor and sticky. The examination was continued at length as to various points, including the quality of sugar and coffee furnished to the Indians, tending to show that they did not correspond with the samples.

PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA POSTAL CHANGES.

Pennsylvania—B. Sidney Grohe is appointed postmaster at Hanover Junction, York county, Pa., *vice* J. Sharon, resigned. Name of East Springhill, Bradford county, Pa., is changed to Silvara; no change in postmaster.

West Virgina—At Milton, Cabell county, West Virginia, J. H. Harshbarger, is appointed postmaster, *vice* H. Martin, resigned for cause.

The following order was issued to-day: Railroad route 2,433 Pennsylvania—From October 1, 1875, extend service from Hanover, by Spring Forge and Pine Hill, to York, increasing distance 18.6 miles; compensation to be fixed hereafter according to actual returns.

KEY WEST.

Steamer Burned off the Bahamas—Passengers and Crew Escape in Small Boats.

KEY WEST, FLA., September 14.—The steamer Zodiac, which left Nassau on the sixth instant, took fire the next morning, and will be completely and totally destroyed. All the passengers, officers and crew were saved; everything else was lost. The disaster occurred twenty-nine miles from Abaco. All hands took to the boats, in which they were one day before being rescued, with no provisions, under a broiling sun. The fire was probably caused by spontaneous combustion of old oakum.

CRIMINA

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE *Graphic* refers to PERSHING and PIOLLET as conspicuous enemies of corruption. If it had said conspicuous *examples* of corruption, it would have hit the nail on the head.

JOHN MURDOCH, JR., and wife, have returned from their prolonged European trip. They had a fine time in the "old country," and both return looking happy and well. A cordial welcome home!

THE Philadelphia *Press* suggests as rallying cry for the Democracy, "PERSHING, PIOLLET and Plunder!" To which PERSHING would add "Prompt Pay!" and PIOLLET insists on "Pay in Par funds."

ACCORDING to the Pottsville *Journal*, there was a very tepid demonstration in that place on the receipt of the news of PERSHING'S nomination. The Pottsville people do not enthuse over CYRUS, much.

THE Rochester *Democrat* infers that the President of the Erie Convention does not belong to the *unterrified* Democracy. BILL MCMULLEN made him understand, much against his will, that WRIGHT may sometimes be wrong.

JUDGE PERSHING gave no indication of his political views in acknowledging the serenade tendered him by his Democratic friends in Pottsville, on Saturday evening. He was profuse in thanks for the compliment, but dumb on inflation. As for the compliment, he had very little to be thankful for.

MR. PERSHING is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. But who the thunder is Pershing?—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

He is the man who made a speech in the Pennsylvania Legislature against a bill in which the Pennsylvania Railroad was interested, soon afterward took a fee of $500 from the Railroad Company; and next day voted *for* the bill he had denounced.

JUDGE DONOHUE, of New York, has decided that a city has no right to incur liabilities when there is no appropriation to meet them. The city officers put in advertisements in various papers, *after* the appropriation for advertising was exhausted, and the judge ruled that they had no legal power to do so. This is sound, wholesome doctrine, and we hope to see it prevail in Pennsylvania as well as in New York.

PIOLLET, in one of his Granger harangues, said that there were only three farmers in the Legislature, and that Pennsylvania has not had a farmer for Governor in forty years, and that lawyers and bankers made the laws for the farmers. This was a lie, of course; but what cares he? Governor HARTRANFT is a farmer, and PERSHING is a lawyer; yet PIOLLET prefers the lawyer to the farmer.

FIVE hundred dollar fees convinced PERSHING, the legislator, of the error of his views in 1861; but it is to be presumed that prices have advanced, since that time, and that, with inflation, a Governor would have much more enlarged conceptions of his value. The price of a legislative vote, twelve or fifteen years ago, is not, therefore, to be taken as a criterion for the price of a similar change of sentiment, now.

PIOLLET'S tears, when he found he had been bribed with uncurrent bank notes, were extremely affecting. The reflection that he had given himself away for a handful of bad money was enough to bring tears to the eyes of the most callous rooster. It was a burning shame in BEACH to impose upon a poor innocent from the backwoods, and take advantage of his inexperience. The copious tears that flowed from his sorrowing eyes when he discovered that the heathen Chinee of the lobby had come it over him would have done credit to the virtuous spirit of WILLIAM NYE.

"SET a thief to catch a thief" is an adage in the code of police morals, but its philosophy is not accepted anywhere else. The Democracy, at Erie, seemed to have been charmed with the police view of the situation, and, discarding the higher philosophy, chose two legislative shysters as its embodiment of the idea of reform. The plan of reforming the State Treasury by putting a bribe-taker into it, would never have occurred to any but Democrats. He knows, you see, what it is to be tempted; and one thing is certain: No one can come it over him with either uncurrent or counterfeit money. He has no objection to money in the abstract; but it must be *good* money, or he will throw up the funds.

THE price of a legislative vote, in the Democratic market, in 1846, was $400 in par funds. All contracts paid for in uncurrent money were repudiated as void. In the period from 1861 to 1865, in the same market, the price had advanced to $500 in greenbacks. In the same ratio, what would be the price of the same men in 1875? It is to be presumed, of course, that the fact of their now being sturdy Reformers will be taken into consideration, and will add somewhat to the valuation. PIOLLET and PERSHING, the enemies of corruption and the friends of purity and reform, are not, of course, to be measured by the standard of the PIOLLET and PERSHING who established the market price of legislation in 1846 and 1861.

SPEED OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

The term "limited," applied to the new mail train west, over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, means that the number of passengers will be restricted, so that the trains may not become too heavy; that perfect accommodations may be afforded, and that exact schedule time may be maintained. In other words, the speedy transmission of mail matter is the primary object, while the transportation of passengers is a secondary consideration. The indications are, however, that this fast mail enterprise is to mark a new era in railway travel—at least upon all first-class roads. Nine-tenths of all the people who travel, either upon land or water, want to take the fastest trains or steamers. They will, in time, demand that the fast trains be open to all; or, what will amount to the same thing, that all trains be increased in speed, so as to correspond with the time made by the fast mail trains. Those in position to know, even now predict that the "Limited Mails" west, by the Fort Wayne and Pan Handle routes, will not be able to carry half the passengers who will desire to travel on them. The time now made, between Philadelphia and prominent points west and south, is as below:

To Pittsburgh.....in 10 hours and 40 minutes
To Chicago.....in 23 hours and 15 minutes
To Cincinnati.....in 20 hours and 55 minutes
To Louisville.....in 25 hours and 25 minutes
To New Orleans.....in 48 hours and 5 minutes
To St. Louis.....in 30 hours and 10 minutes

To get the time between New York and the points named, two hours and forty minutes must be added to the figures given—the time between New York and Philadelphia which, it is said, will eventually be reduced to two hours. Thus a passenger can take an early breakfast in New York; take tea in Pittsburgh the same evening, and breakfast in Chicago next morning, at 6:35; or, by taking the Pan Handle route from this city, dine in St. Louis at 1:30 P. M. The improved appliances for railway travel render it possible to augment the speed, without in the least increasing the liability to accident. The perfection attained in the manufacture of car wheels and axles; the improved method of running trains by telegraphic block-signals; the automatic air brake; the safety switch, and above all, the steel rail, combine to secure greater safety, and consequently warrant an increased rate of speed. Greater attention is now paid, on all leading roads, to the character of the road-bed. Ties are being placed closer together, better ballasting is deemed necessary, the rails are more securely fastened, iron bridges are taking the place of wooden ones, and in every way the strength and security of the tracks are being increased. The average time on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between this city and Philadelphia, is about thirty-five miles an hour. This speed is fully justified by the substantial character of the tracks and machinery. If proof were wanting, it is found in the extraordinary immunity from accident, notwithstanding the vastness of the business. The speed of trains, up to a reasonable limit, may be safely regulated by the character of the tracks and machinery; and so long as these elements of safety are susceptible of improvement, the flight of the railway car will be correspondingly increased.

THE DEMOCRACY THE HARD-MONEY PARTY.

The Baltimore *Sun*, noting the fact that the established doctrine of the Democratic party is a gold currency, and that the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania are at war with the very heart and soul of Democracy, treats this departure from the established faith of the party as only or merely "*local* utterances," they are not the voice of the party, and are not to be regarded as indicative of its faith or future action, which means, of course, that these platforms mean nothing, and are intended merely for local deception and the delusion of all who may foolishly put their confidence in them.

This is a Maryland Democratic view, and it accords with what we have heretofore said, viz: that the Democratic party of the country cannot be looked to to carry out the "local utterances" of Ohio and Pennsylvania demagogues. The party is a hard-money party. Every instinct in its nature prompts it to stand by gold and silver as the only national currency. It broke down the United States Bank upon the ground that the National Government could not, legitimately, authorize the issue of paper money. It established the sub-treasury system, to divorce the National Government thoroughly from the banks. It ordained that nothing but gold and silver should be received into or paid out of the National Treasury; and it branded all paper money as not only unconstitutional, but unsafe and unworthy of public favor.

Such is the Democratic position, as established by a policy running back three quarters of a century, to the days of JEFFERSON. The party is, in essence and in grain, in its body and in its spirit, an anti-bank and anti-paper party, and it has clamored for seventy-five years for a metallic currency as the only safe and trusty circulating medium. In every State, outside of Ohio and Pennsylvania, it has, this year and last, adopted a hard money, resumption platform; and the Democratic leaders in those two States are not, therefore, engaged in war with the time-honored position of their party, but have chalked out a course which they cannot bring their party to follow. They are simply deceiving the people when they hold out the idea that the Democratic party *can*, by any possibility, be brought to establish the doctrine that the National Government can constitutionally, in time of peace, issue the entire paper currency of the country. The party stands on record, in Congress and on the Supreme Bench, in their party organs and party conventions, *against* the right of Congress to issue or to authorize the issue of a single dollar of paper money. They never would and they never did concede it, even as a war power, and they are shut out, by numberless precedents of their own establishing, from attempting to exercise that, as a peace power, which they denied and resisted so stoutly as a war power.

If, therefore, the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania want more currency, or want the national bank notes replaced by greenbacks, the Democratic party is the party which, above all others, is unable to gratify their wishes. It must, to do what its faithless leaders in these States have promised, go back absolutely upon its seventy-five year record; it must reverse all the precedents it has established; it must upset all its hard-money declarations; it must uproot the sub-treasury; and it must cover with infamy the names and the doctrines of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, of BENTON and of SILAS WRIGHT, of CALHOUN and of CASS, who have given it all its glory, and distinguished it by their fidelity to the Democratic idea. No party can thus be wheeled around to an antagonism of itself; and any one who trusts in it to do so, will be deceived and disappointed.

THE unhappy experience of Mr. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN, of Lehigh, in the Erie Convention, appears to have had a bad effect on his temper. On reaching his home in Allentown, he took offense at some remarks in the *Chronicle and News;* and seeing the editor of that paper standing in conversation with a gentleman, SOWDEN approached him from behind and made a brutal assault upon him, knocking him down. But for the interference of outside parties, the irate champion of bullion would have followed up his advantage by kicking the prostrate journalist. SOWDEN is a large, muscular man, and MR. BREDELL, his opponent, small and weak, physically. The campaign in Lehigh county has thus been opened in the old-time way, fists and bludgeons doing duty in place of facts and arguments.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* reports that every body one sees now down there is "going to the Centennial."

Oregon papers report that the run of salmon on the Upper Columbia this year has been larger than ever before.

The water in the Hudson river is remarkably low, this season. The steamboats and canal boats frequently run aground.

The Webster House at Marshfield, Mass., which was burned last week, was a new unfinished hotel that had never been occupied.

The daughter of Bismarck is engaged to Mr. Wendlezuenlarberge. She is in doubt whether to change her name or have him change his.

The middle letter in Pershing's name is how accounted for. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave him an inch and he took an L.

Governor Osborn says that the surplus grain raised in Kansas this year, if loaded in cars, would make a train sixteen hundred miles long.

"Any letters for Mike Howe?" asked an individual of a clerk at a postoffice window. "No letters for anybody's cow."—*Boston Advertiser.*

A letter containing money, which was mailed at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1861, has just reached Cobb, Andrews & Co., at Cleveland, forty miles distant.

The Buffalo *Express* says that his real name is "Cyrus the Persian," not Cyrus L. Pershing. He belongs to the ancient family of the Medes and Persians, and Bill Allen knows him well.

The services of Pilmsoll are needed in this country, also. The old hulks which have lately gone to the bottom of Lake Michigan were old and worn out, and unfit for further service.

A distracted Staten Islander, who has lain awake all night for a week past, proposes to offer a prize of $500 for the best treatise on "How to make outdoor life attractive to mosquitoes."

Lyman Tremain heard a lady volunteer to play the melodeon in the Episcopal church at Carlsbad, Germany. She said she thought she could do it. Her name was Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.

In compliance with the demand made upon all parties, this year, to nominate their best men, John Morrissey consents to become a candidate for Senator in the Fourth district of New York.

Bishop Hennessey, of Iowa, has caused it to be announced in Dubuque that the children of Catholic parents must no longer attend the public schools. They must go to those maintained by the Church.

Governor Hartranft is credited by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* with doing away with the idiotic custom of hanging men on Friday. The propriety of hanging Kentuckians every day in the week should long ago have been established among the Corncrackers.

The Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices that the old lot of millionaires are rapidly dying out and will soon be extinct. From all that we have seen of the new lot we do not think them any improvement. Jay Gould is no better than Daniel Drew; and young Vanderbilt is not equal to his father.

The first of the suits of the Government against the whisky ring was tried on the 11th at St. Joseph, Mo., resulting in the conviction of John Sheban, who pleaded guilty. The penalty in this case is not less than two years' imprisonment and not less than $5,000 fine. Sheban's case is regarded at the Treasury Department as a type of those to follow.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

The Reception of the Democratic Nominations and Platform—Some Specimen Utterances—Visit from Pittsburgh Crusaders—Political Prospects.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 13, 1875.

From the tone of the harangues of the unterrified, as delivered at the street corners in this place, one would have judged that the wise men who met at Erie last week would devise means by which greenbacks would have been shoveled out without limit and every man's debts paid off without trouble. The laboring man was to be relieved from his distress, and with his heels on the neck of the "bloated bondholder," was to proclaim to the world the danger of purchasing a nation's securities when that nation was in distress and in danger of being destroyed by rebels.

The people were to be relieved by a kind of duplex financial boomerang. Bonds were to be thrown out, which, after striking the people, were to bound back and force out greenbacks, which, in their turn, were to strike the people and also return to the place of beginning, and so on until Gabriel blows his trumpet. How these greenbacks were to get into the hands of a man who had nothing to sell which was in demand, or how a man without credit could get them to pay his debts, these wiseacres could not exactly explain; but by some legerdemain not yet discovered they were to pay for fine houses and great land speculations.

Well, the convention met, and after fighting for two days, what is the result? Simply the *substitution of greenbacks* for *national bank notes*, and the payment of the national debt in *greenbacks* where it is *not stipulated* to be paid in *gold*, and the resumption of specie payment whenever the country is ready for it. Prodigious! After all the noise, they did not dare to advocate the doctrine of calling in the bonds and substituting greenbacks for them. As usual, the Democratic party shows itself to be a wind-bag, which needs to be opened semi-occasionally to keep it from *bursting*.

The Erie convention, by its course, has about acknowledged that the Republican party is on the right track, and the only thing they could do was to throw some unnecessary verbage around their platform to make people think that they have offered them something different. No wonder that a leading Democrat from Elk county, who was here when the platform reached us, exclaimed that if it was true that the Republicans had all the d——d secoundrels, it was equally true that the Democratic party have all the d——d fools!"

Another leading Democrat here said: "Well, I guess our party will win, for we are right at least half the time. In 1868 it was greenbacks; in 1872 it was gold and silver and resumption; in 1874 it was gold and silver and resumption, while this year it rather *squints toward* greenbacks, so we are right half the time." They are generally near right when they switch off and follow the Republican train.

When the delegate from this county returned, one of the faithful asked him what kind of a time they had. "A glorious time," said the delegate; "we cooked up a nice platform." "But how did you come to slaughter Wallace?" said the inquirer. "Poor Wallace, poor Wallace! it is too bad; don't talk about it, for it makes me feel bad," said the delegate, and after denouncing the papers for abusing Billy McMullen, who, the delegate said, was a gentleman, the two finally agreed that the country must be reformed. How beautifully the Treasury will be reformed by the election of Piollet, most any one can judge. By the time the bribery case in which Piollet and one Cook figured so largely is ventilated, the people will be able to judge the extent to which such reformation will be likely to be carried.

The crusaders have opened their guns on whisky here. Mrs. Gormley and Miss Starr, of your city, spoke in the Presbyterian church last night to a crowded house, and will speak to night in the M. E. church.

The political pot has not commenced to boil yet to any extent, but we have an active and efficient County Committee, which, with its able and energetic Chairman, Captain C. J. Wilson, promises to wage an active campaign, and will not wait for the attack which that fossilitated political centenarian, Hendricks D. Wright, advises the Democrats to make, but the Democrats will find their hands full to meet the attacks which our committee will make on their ranks.

They shed all their tears for the poor too early, and they find that the poor man as well as the rich will come to the conclusion that a party which has always been wrong and has been notorious for its violation of promises, is not to be trusted, now.

A. P. H.

PERSONAL.

Who was guilty of that enormous lie that Andrew Johnson had $350,000 of a life insurance? He had not a penny.

Sergeant Bates is recommended by the New England papers to outdo Capt. Webb by swimming across the channel without a tender.

It is said by one of the shrewdest and most experienced of newspaper correspondents that Mr. A. T. Stewart has made more money this season than was ever made by one establishment at an American watering place.

While some of the most famous mountain climbers in Switzerland are English women, there is a Miss Walker, of Brooklyn, who vies with them. She has ascended some of the most difficult Alps, and is a walker of very much force.

A newspaper correspondent, visiting Mr. Filden's birthplace, asked an old man how the family behaved in the early part of the war, and received the cruel response: "They were of very little account as loyal men, but things shaped themselves in that war without much regard to the Tildens."

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Baker, of Wellesley, Mass., will celebrate their crystal wedding on Monday, September 20th, by a pork and bean reception. Invitations to the entertainment are sent out in little wooden boxes, which contain a small glass jug, filled with white beans, and who bears upon his back a printed request that the recipient will be present.

Colonel George Hancock, one of the leaders in the Texan war for independence, died last week at Louisville, Ky. When the Texans, although victorious in several battles, found it impossible to carry on the war with an empty treasury and with no means of obtaining arms and ammunition, Colonel Hancock tendered General Houston about $60,000 in gold.

Mr. D. Davies, M. P. for Cardigan boroughs, who made his fortune in coal, some time ago had to consult his lawyer on a business matter of considerable importance, and the lawyer persuaded him to take a course different from that which had suggested itself to the millionaire, and the advice turned out so advantageous that Mr. Davies showed his gratitude and appreciation of his adviser's services by giving him a share in a newly opened coal pit, which brings the lucky lawyer £12,000 a year. Mr. Davies makes about £600,000 a year.

A European correspondent says that Tennyson has been staying in London for a considerable time this season, and has been out a great deal into society. He has freely expressed his opinion that his new dramatic poem will be a success. The mounting of the play will be superb. Tennyson, who has cleared many thousand pounds by the sale of his "Queen Mary," is the very ideal of a poet. He wears his hair about his shoulders and is never seen but in his brigand hat and extensive flowing cloak. In a room he is a brilliant conversationalist, but more than a little egotistic and self-important.

The Tinker of Middletown.

On Friday last a farmer named Elston, who lives at Middletown, in this State, was visited by a traveling tinker. The man asked for work, and Mrs. Elston looked around to see whether there was could find him a job. Presently she saw a kettle which needed mending, and the tinker undertook to do it for fifteen cents. The bargain was struck and the work done. But when Mr. Elston went to the door to pay the price agreed upon, the tinker raised a kettle of hot water and threw it at him, and followed this up by attacking him with his solder-iron. Mr. Elston then defended himself with his gun, but the tinker soon wrested that from him, and beat him over the head with it. He then stabbed the farmer repeatedly with a file sharpened at the point, and when Mrs. Elston came to her husband's assistance, the tinker stabbed her also. Both were very severely, if not dangerously, wounded. The motive for this outrage was very briefly and clearly described by the tinker. He "complained that he was poor and the farmer rich, and that he ought to have more money."

This philosophic tinker is at present lodged in Goshen jail, but if he had his deserts, he would be speedily taken from his present quarters and made the candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor on some Democratic ticket. For he has merely put into operation the doctrines at present strenuously advocated by a large section of the Democratic party. What Mr. Cary, of Ohio, has preached, the traveling tinker has practiced. The rich, says Mr. Cary, are robbers of the poor. All that they have belongs, by right, to the poor. And as to what constitutes a rich man, that is merely a question to be decided according to circumstances. If A has more money than B, A is the true robber, and his property should be taken from him and given to B. To our friend the traveling tinker, Mr. Elston was a rich man, for he had a house and a farm, although doubtless he had worked hard and lived economically to gain both. That was a matter of no consequence. There was Mr. Elston inside, and there was the tinker outside, and the latter thought that they ought to change places. He carried out to the very letter the principles of political economy taught by Mr. Cary, and by so many other Democratic "leaders" of the present day. To be rich is a crime against society. Society should step in and rectify the inequality by taking from the rich and giving to the poor. The tinker has merely proved himself an energetic scholar of the new Democratic school.—*New York Times.*

Indian Commissioner Smith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In my letter of yesterday, from this point, I spoke of being introduced to Rev. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under Mr. Delano. Of course every one has heard of the serious charges bandied about in every direction about this gentleman, by Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, with Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, in which the names of our townsmen, Felix R. Brunot and Thomas Cree, have been more or less introduced; in which, too, the Allegheny *Evening Mail* and the *Dispatch* and other papers have taken part, to say nothing of the *Post*. The latter I have thought less of, as in bitter partisan warfare, papers seem sometimes almost compelled to take a prominent part at first, and afterward, even if doubtful at first, they become more and more convinced by merely dwelling on their own views and the position taken at first. This is to be expected, and is one of the evils, amid the many advantages, connected with a free press. Favored as I have been by so many of the gentlemen of the press about Pittsburgh and vicinity, in regard to efforts to establish the kindergarten system, and previously in regard to the cause of the freedmen and the Chinese, I have no doubt many will think me very unwise in allowing myself to be in any way mixed up with this Indian question and the charges against the Indian Commissioner. But I was not specially noted for my prudence on the slavery question when I had charge of Sewickley Academy. I sympathize with the idea of old John Quincy Adams, that it was the duty of every teacher to see that his pupils understood the question of slavery. The honest expression of my sentiments on that subject cost me more than one pupil. But it did not then, and does not now, give me one twinge of conscience. I am only sorry I was able to do so little. When John Brown was being tried, more than one told me I ought not so to risk my school in so notorious a violation of the law of the land. It was so, too, in the day of the fugitive slave law. These same general notions have influenced me on this Indian question. I loathe and abhor as utterly barbarous and unchristian the abominable spirit which can see no good in a "red skin," a negro or a Chinaman. In accordance with this, I honored President Grant for his Indian policy more than for anything he has ever done. At the time that Mr. Smith was made Indian Commissioner, I could hardly believe it possible that such a man could have been appointed to so responsible a place; for I did not believe he could, and do not now believe he ever did seek the place himself. Like General Howard, he has had plenty of chances to feather his nest. Verily, I do not believe either has falsely appropriated for the use of himself or his family a dollar of the public money. Believing this and having the opportunity to say it, shall I remain silent? If I do, may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. In all these things which have so often brought me before the public, all I claim is integrity and honesty of purpose. My missionary and freedmen's work has given opportunities to know a few things on these subjects, and if the Pittsburgh papers will publish and the people read what I have to say I shall still keep on and trust my Heavenly Father to keep me from making mistakes or abusing my privilege.

My ever hearing of this Mr. Smith was in his wise: Just after the close of the war, my duties as the representative of the Western Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Commission led me to visit Tennessee and Alabama, to see, for myself, how it was faring with the freedmen to whom our clothing, blankets, shoes, food, books and teachers were sent. While on this tour I visited the Cumberland Hospital, at Nashville, Tenn. I had simply heard of Mr. Smith as an efficient and good man for the place. I met there Miss Shaw, of Sharpsburg, now a missionary of the Presbyterian Board to China, and married there to a missionary of the same board.

Miss Howells was there, I think, and Miss Mary Moorhead, daughter of General J. K. Moorhead, of yourcity. Mr. Smith was absent. Mrs. Smith was there in feeble health, from exhausting labors. All these ladies were much prostrated with the heat and their excessive labors, some of them almost to positive derangement of mind. How could it be otherwise? Here were stout, strong men, reduced to skeletons from wounds, disease, and that worst of all diseases, home sickness—in many cases more than half crazy. Some of them nursing most tenderly, and with baby talk, a wrapped up sheet or pillow as if it was really their own little boy or girl. Oh, let us not laugh—these were horrible realities by day and by night for girls brought up as Mary Moorhead was, and this often, too, toward the close, without lemons, without tea, without a thousand things that they had at first, and then they, too, worn out by the protracted continuance of the struggle and the inability to get all the sick and wounded soldiers sent home. These glorious women realized that each particular soldier was some mother's darling and some one's brother. Now, such scenes reveal what is in a man or a woman. Let all Mr. Smith's nurses tell what sort of man he was. A year or so afterwards I happened to be present at a meeting of the Synod of Wheeling, at Steubenville, when, during a special religious service, he was asked to speak, as he happened at the very hour of the meeting to be passing through the city. I question whether any man present will ever forget that meeting and that talk, as he told those ministers and elders, a church full of them, about those of them, the young and the old, who had come down to Tennessee in the Christian Commission work—not what he had done, but what they had done and suffered, not a few of them even unto death—their own children and wives. Those last words he could hardly be used to be moved and to weep, were bowed down to the earth in tears, like a parcel of little children.

I afterwards spoke of this meeting to Miss Moorhead. "Oh," said she, "that is nothing, you ought to have known him in the hospitals." Are these the people that are to be fooled by a charlatan or a knave?

Then, I knew him as connected with the American Missionary Association, in their efforts for the freedman and the Chinese. Ask Dr. Hussey and Mr. Thomas M. Howe, and indeed all the secretaries of Rev. Charles Avery, what kind of a man Rev. George Whipple, of New York, and his associates are; for these men were in constant and most intimate contact with Mr. Smith. In this hour they have the most unbounded confidence in him. Are these men all fools or knaves? or is it indeed true that this man, who had gone unscathed through so many trials and fiery ordeals, has at last succumbed to the temptations of Washington and its rings? I remember very well immediately on the adoption of the new Indian policy by President Grant, one of your very ablest citizens said to me, "It cannot work, the change is so radical. No matter though they may appoint as agents, they will leave no stone unturned to destroy their characters, and they will almost certainly succeed, in the hope of again getting the chance to renew their oppressions of the Indians, that they may again line their pockets out of the spoils." Were not his words sadly prophetic? But what has all this to do with these FACTS? these alleged facts which Mr. Welsh and Professor Marsh bring forward, and also the charges or implications of the *Presbyterian Banner?* My answer is that I do not pretend to know anything of myself. We all have standards of judging men. Past character is the only witness there is clear, positive proof of guilt. What is there in the history of Mr. Brunot or Mr. Cree or Captain Kounts or late editor of the *Banner*, or of Mr. Welsh or Professor Marsh that can excel in moral worth the record, the glorious record, of Mr. Smith in the midst of our wounded and sick sons and brothers? There may be things hard to explain. I admit there are some that I do not understand; but let us not crush such a man until compelled to do so. I am not surprised at the course of partisan political papers, but it does seem that brother ministers should be careful how they impugn a fellow-minister's good name till they are *sure of the facts*. Possibly the Indian Commission may have been unwise. Dishonest, ignorant and unsuitable persons may have been appointed. But what had Mr. Smith to do with the appointment of these men? Were they not all nominated by the different churches? This probably explains why Dr. John C. Lowrie, so widely and favorably known in the Presbyterian Church, has spoken. Does he volunteer to defend a doubtful character?

How easy, in this bitter strife of the outs against the ins, in party struggles, is it to start a story against a man which it may be absolutely impossible to disprove, and yet it may be entirely without foundation?

And now, though my letter is already so long, let me ask simply that in regard to Mr. Smith the judgment of the Christian part of the community be suspended till the Committee of Investigation report. My brethren, be not afraid. In the case of the alleged sale of pine timber in Minnesota, brought up by Mr. Welsh within three months after Mr. Smith's appointment, our townsman, W. K. Jennings, Esq., appointed by the Commissioner of Investigation at Mr. Brunot's own suggestion, had the fullest opportunity to know what manner of man Mr. Smith was. Let him testify afresh. Let him brief the case. If he has what conclusions he arrived at as stated in the formal report. I would not thus dwell on this subject, but for this terrible fact, that the entire union party of TOWN SHIP-LEY, in and to a tract of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, containing 400 acres, more or less, which deed was executed and acknowledged by the said Roly Patterson, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1857, and has become lost; and you are hereby required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county on the FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, to make answer on oath or affirmation to the petition filed by the said FRANCIS ALLSIP in above case.

W. B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

FLOWERS FOR BANQUETS,
FLOWERS FOR WEDDINGS,
FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS.
FLOWERS IN EVERY DESIRED STYLE.
Parlor decorations tastefully arranged by
J. R. & A. Murdoch,
FLORISTS, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
sw Opposite Postoffice.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, September 15th.

Large and Attractive Assortment
AND UNSURPASSED BARGAINS
IN
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Black Mohair Alpacas.
Most Decided Bargains,
At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c.

Black All Wool Cashmeres.
The Best Possible Value,
At 62½c, 75c, 80c, 85c, $1 00 and upwards.

AT 25 CENTS,
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN NEW DRESS GOODS.
Most Desirable Materials and Colors,
At 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 22c.
GREAT VARIETY NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

NEW FALL STYLES AND COLORS IN
Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair Cloth,
New Plaid Mohairs and Delieges,
Plain De Beiges, Poplins, Mohairs and Alpacas,
Cashmeres, Merinos and Poplins, all colors,
New Bright Colored Plaids,
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description,
New Fine Dress Goods, in great variety.

BEST POSSIBLE BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks,
From $1 00 to $3 50.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, desirable shades.

New Dress Goods Opened Every Day.

All the popular bargains can be found on our counters.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1873; we will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others,
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins and Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S CELEBRATED RUBBER HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.
ROOFS.
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Aveune,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States.
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, a weight unites there is clear, positive proof of guilt. What is there in the history of Mr. Brunot or Mr. Cree or Captain Kounts or late editor of the *Banner*, or of Mr. Welsh or Professor Marsh that can excel in moral worth the record, the glorious record, of Mr. Smith in the midst of our wounded and sick sons and brothers? There may be things hard to explain. I admit there are some that I do not understand; but let us not crush such a man until compelled to do so. I am not surprised at the course of partisan political papers, but it does seem that brother ministers should be careful how they impugn a fellow-minister's good name till they are *sure of the facts*. Possibly the Indian Commission may have been unwise. Dishonest, ignorant and unsuitable persons may have been appointed. But what had Mr. Smith to do with the appointment of these men? Were they not all nominated by the different churches? This probably explains why Dr. John C. Lowrie, so widely and favorably known in the Presbyterian Church, has spoken. Does he volunteer to defend a doubtful character?

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING.
Mansfield & Co.
ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Nickel and Silver Plating
AND
POLISHING,
in the most prompt and satisfactory manner, and at reasonable rates.
No. 13 Second Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Wire Works,
ESTABLISHED 1842,
No. 35 Market Street.
I have associated with me in my business of Manufacturing Wire, PATRICK C. DEAN as an equal copartner, under the firm name and style of JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.
Said partnership to date from JUNE 1, 1875, and continue for the term of ten years, in accordance with the articles of copartnership.
JAMES R. TAYLOR.
Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of WIRE GOODS, FANCY CRESTING for House Tops and Ornamental Picket Fences, and having made reductions in
Brass, Copper, Steel and Iron Wire Cloth,
Riddles, Seives, Sand Screens and
all kinds of Wire Work,
We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally.
JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.,
NO. 35 MARKET STREET.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the clearance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, September 15th.

LATEST FALL STYLES
IN
LADIES' READY MADE SUITS,
In Desirable Materials and Colors,
All Offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.
Manufacturing these goods largely ourselves, we can offer inducements unsurpassed in any city in the Union. All our Suits are made up in the very best manner.
New Ladies' Sacques, Cloaks, &c.
New Paisley and Fine Shawls.
New Woolen Shawls.
New Mourning Shawls, all qualities.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &C.
At 10c, Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 12½c, Still Better Barred Flannels.
At 18¾c, Bargains in Colored Twilled Flannels.
At 25c, Good, Double Width Barred Flannels.
Best Barred Country Flannels, lowest prices.
Plain Colored Flannels, all kinds and qualities.
White Flannels, from lowest to finest.
Fine Plaid Saxony Flannels.

Country and Eastern Made Blankets,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
At $1 25, Pair Gray Blankets.
At $1 50, Pair Gray Blankets.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
New Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, &c,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

AUTUMN, 1875.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.
DRY GOODS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Our stock being now complete in every and many lines of Goods of our own
Close Cash and Short Time Buyers
examine before purchasing,
LOWEST PRICES
SOLE AGENTS
HARMONY BARRED
COUNTRY FLANNEL.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum
and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, existing as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of
NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
Is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of digestion, hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 14, 1875.

Business among the banks and throughout monetary circles moved along in its usual course to-day. The funds of the banks were moderately well employed, but not so much so but what there was an ample supply for all the requirements of first-class borrowers, and the features of the policy universally observed by bankers in reference to discounts were unchanged. Exchange was abundant and currency rather scarce, although we learned of no instances in which any premium was paid. The principal cause for the absorption of currency and the abundance of exchange is considered to be the movement of the wool clip of this section, while the movement of other crops has aided that influence, but not to so great an extent here as at other monetary centers. Local stocks and securities present no new features. The following prices were recently obtained at auction for the bank stocks named: Masonic Savings Bank, $50 00; German National Bank, $100; Third National Bank, Allegheny, $35 00; National Bank for Savings, Allegheny, $28 75. In Philadelphia yesterday 4,050 Pennsylvania Railroad shares sold at $50 (@50¼; Allegheny Valley Railroad, 7's, Eastern Extension, at 86½; and Northern Pacific 7-30's at $19.

—As was stated in our dispatches of yesterday, Wall street was filled with rumors affecting the credit of a number of the best firms in the city, circulated for the purpose of affecting the market. Such villainy deserves the severest punishment that can be visited upon it. We have had occasion heretofore to notice instances in which damaging reports had been circulated in this city, perhaps through mere thoughtlessness, but in this case the injury was attempted for the purpose of gain, and is a remarkable instance of the wanton wickedness that can be perpetrated in the financial center of the nation. The *Times* says concerning the matter:

"In financial circles to-day was witnessed a series of those outrages upon credit which have become frequent of late, so frequent, in fact, that it is about time some action was taken if the New York Stock Exchange has any regard for its honor and reputation. Last week the circulators of false rumors directed their efforts chiefly against corporate credit, but to-day their attacks were aimed at individual firms. Rumors of all kinds affecting the credit and standing of some of the most honored and prominent names on the street were freely circulated, notwithstanding that in every instance they proved to be utterly devoid of foundation, yet had the effect their unscrupulous authors intended, of advancing the gold premium and depressing stocks. People are beginning to marvel somewhat at the apparent apathy displayed by the Stock Exchange in regard to this continuous business of attempting by infamous means to interfere with the natural course of business. The fact that there exists a clause in the constitution of the Stock Exchange providing for the expulsion of any member who shall be convicted of circulating false reports affecting the credit of any member, or who shall be guilty of any dishonorable conduct, would seem to be imperative upon the Governing Committee to adopt measures to give effect to the law and secure the detection and punishment of its violators."

—The New York *Bulletin* has the following remarks with reference to the squeeze in gold and the derangement of the foreign exchange market:

"How serious a matter the derangement of the foreign exchanges is need not be explained to those immediately affected—the export trade. Nor is it necessary to call their attention to the absurdity of the claim that any political action has deranged the foreign exchange market. The commital of a great political party to the heresy of inflation may properly advance the premium on gold, as it tends to injure the public credit, but gold may advance a dozen points in a day and the foreign exchange work as freely and easily as on a steady gold precedent. When, however, a bona fide demand for use that every one who has it wishes to lend it and get the profit rather than a special set of bankers who have not got it press their bills to get it for the same reason that holders cling to it, then it necessarily happens that rates decline and business in foreign exchange is blocked, and that exporters cannot export because they cannot sell their bills. This is the position at present; and it, as such, relief cannot be had either way, we shall absolutely be driven to the importation of gold to move the crops; for with the foreign outlet for our domestic products closed, these products in home markets cannot move. This gold squeeze and the antecedent demoralization of rates, the changes, and the stoppage of the export trade, are matters which in connection with the present overshadow everything else related to Wall street. It is perhaps not to be expected that political papers should think of them except from a political standpoint."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 14, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾				122⅞
5-20's, 1864	120¾				120¾
5-20's, 1865	119				119¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼				119¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅜				120⅜
5-20's, 1867	120⅞				120⅞
5-20's, 1868	120¾				121
10-40's	118¾				118¾
6's of '81, coupons	117⅝				117⅝
Currency 6's	122¾				122¾
New 4½ cents	109¾				109¾
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	79¾
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Panama	137		140		140
Adams Express	105		105		105
Wells-Fargo Express	80				80
American Express	50		50½		50
United States Express	44¾		45		45
N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	16¾	16¾	17	17¼	17¼
Michigan Central	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Michigan Southern	97¾	97¾	98		98
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾			
Cleveland & Pitts.	90	89¾			
Chicago & North'w'n	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	74	74	74	74	74
Rock Island	107⅝	107⅝	107¾		
St. Paul common	35¾	35¾	35¾		
Do. preferred	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Wabash common	6				6
Fort Wayne	100		101		101
Ohio & Mississippi	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Union Pacific	7⅞				7⅞
Harlem	124				124
Hannibal & St. Jos.	11		11¼		11¼
Atlantic & P. pref'd	31				31
Iron Mountain	4		3¾		4
C., C. & I.					
Missouri C.					105

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50¼	50¾	
Reading		....	500
New Jersey Central	13¾	....	
Oil Creek	9½		
Lehigh Valley			625
Allegheny Valley	91½		
Central Transportation	47¾	....	
Empire Transport'n Co	54		
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	75½	76	

—The *Journal of Commerce* says: "There were certain unmistakable indications in the Room this morning that the corner in gold had been broken, at least temporarily. There was no effort to manipulate the market, and the scarcity of cash coin was apparently entirely natural. It was said that the 'pool' marketed their gold on Friday and Saturday, taking advantage of the high price on the first named day to rid of more than half their load, and buying again on Saturday morning on the announcement of the failure of Schuchardt & Sons to let at the gold premium price of that day. It was also said that the corner was made by the sale of only sixty-five thousand gold. As no lock-up was shown in the Clearing House statements, it is inferred that a large proportion of the gold which was withdrawn was borrowed 'ex.' Very few importers were caught by the corner, the sufferers were mostly confined to speculators in the Room."

—The exports of specie from New York for the week ending September 11, and since the beginning of the year, were as follows:

Total for the week	$ 118,900
Previously reported	61,763,772
Total since January 1	$61,882,672

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports since January 1 to this date, for a period of twenty-four years:

1852	$21,882,672	1863	$31,160,179
1854	42,152,630	1862	43,267,352
1855	39,789,478	1861	2,346,102
1857	57,581,976	1860	38,492,674
1871	54,296,399	1859	36,444,271
1870	42,048,947	1858	19,575,288
1869	25,248,642	1857	32,564,478
1867	62,192,244	1856	26,583,402
1866	50,040,276	1855	24,244,105
1865	53,730,307	1854	29,193,754
1864	31,135,463	1853	14,775,355
1864	38,161,047	1852	10,976,122

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* notes that the coinage at the mint in that city in July and August was the largest ever known, $8,810,000. The following shows the figures for eight months of the calendar year compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1874.	1875.
Double eagles	$15,240,000	$16,765,000
Eagles	50,000	50,000
Half eagles	35,000	65,000
Trade dollars	1,767,000	2,535,000
Half dollars	158,000	1,454,000
Quarter dollars	88,000	123,000
Double dimes		41,000
Dimes	24,000	363,000
Totals	$17,372,000	$20,959,000

—The Clearing House report of the condition of the national banks of Philadelphia up to the close of business on Saturday shows an increase in loans of $469,500, and an increase in circulation, $73,000, with a decrease in deposits of $230,496; in due to other banks, $17,922; in due from other banks, $196,206; in national bank notes, $38,745; and in lawful money reserve, $288,423.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $344,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $78,000. Clearings $42,800,000. Bankers' balls 400@484.

GOLD

Opened at 116¾, fell off to 116¾, rose to 117 and closed at 116¾. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 2-64 1-16 and 1-64 per cent. per diem. At the close ¼ per cent was bid for the use of cash gold to-morrow.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull. The rumor-mongers were busy again to-day on the street and sensibly affected gold and stocks. Among the many rumors floating about this afternoon the only one which seemed to have any point to it was a firm of sugar refiners in lower Wall street. Inquiry at their office failed to gain any confirmation for the denial of the story. From a statement of the condition of this firm early in the year it is known that its assets many times in excess of liabilities. The other rumors were too vague to be traced. Mr. G. W. McLean, President of the Stock Exchange, proposes to call a meeting of the Governing Committee as soon as a quorum can be obtained to discover, if possible, the originators of the malicious rumors which have recently flooded Wall street. Stocks ruled firm and advanced from ¼@¾ per cent. Subsequently the market became weak and prices declined from ¼@¾ per cent. Lake Shore leading the decline. The market closed weak and unsettled, except for Erie, which was firm. The heavy decrease in the produce exports this week is the result of the change in cash gold, and the demoralization of foreign exchanges. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 309,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 17,000 North western common, 15,000 St. Paul common, 24,000 preferred, 20,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 2,700 Wabash.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Wabash	5¾
Pacific Mail	37⅝	Do preferred	9¾
New York Central	103¾	St. Paul	35¾
Adams Express	105	Do preferred	62¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Terre Haute	6
American Ex	45	Do preferred	18
United States Ex	45	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	17¼	Chicago & Alton	99
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	104
Harlem	124	C. C. & I. C.	100
Do preferred	131½	Fort Wayne	101
Mich. Central	86¼	Burlington & Q	112
Lake Shore	85¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	11¼
Illinois Central	98¾	Delaware & Lack	121¼
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	39½
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. stock	7¾
Do preferred	74	Central Pac. bds	103
N. J. Central	70	Union Pac. bds	103
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121½	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	119¼	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's coupons	117⅛
5-20's, 1867	120⅞	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	81½	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	58½	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 14, 1875.

The course of trade to-day was steady in all departments of business, and the aggregate of transactions was fair. The conditions were favorable for activity in mercantile circles, and, so far as could be observed, the wholesale trade generally experienced a moderately good demand, and a fair distribution of merchandise was the result. The price changes noted to-day were not very numerous or important. Grain and breadstuffs were steady and quotably unchanged. In country produce, onions and potatoes both showed a little more firmness with slightly increased prices; sweet potatoes were lower. Groceries are generally steady with some slight alterations in the prices current. Provisions were steady and materially unchanged. Petroleum was stronger and higher. The dry goods trade seemed to be experiencing a marked activity, the jobbing demand for all goods having been stimulated very much by the sudden change of the weather from summer heat to fall coolness.

The corn crop is now rapidly nearing the point when it will be beyond the reach of injury by frost, and as yet the advices are all favorable. With the exception of slight local damages at the close of last week the crop is in splendid condition, both as to quality and extent. Of the spring wheat crop the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The damage to the wheat crop in Minnesota by the rains during the last part of August, from dispatches received at Milwaukee by the agents of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, from stations covering a three-fourths of the area of that State show that the damage has been much less than was feared during the prevalence of the storm. The damage will not be over one-fifth of what the first accounts estimated. It is placed now at no more than 5 to eight per cent. In deterioration of quality and actual loss, and the actual loss may turn out even less than this."

From private sources of information we learn that the competition for freights between St. Louis and Cincinnati is so sharp that grain is being carried by the railroads between the two cities at six cents per hundred pounds, or seventy cents per ton. In other words, although this is the shortest haul, the rate per ton per mile is about *one-third* what Pittsburgh is paying on the same freight. The fact is enough to show what Pittsburgh is losing for the lack of Western connections, and margins which must be afforded in the receiving of supplies and the forwarding of Pittsburgh merchandise and manufacturers, would be enough to give life to and retain prosperity in every branch of the interests of this city.

The revised rates of elevating, storage and transfer of grain at the elevator were finally adopted last week, and went into effect this week. In consideration of the reduction in rates, nearly all the members of the grain trade have agreed to handle as much of their grain through the elevator as is possible. The following are the revised rates furnished us by T. L. Rogers, Secretary of the Elevator Company:

ELEVATING AND STORAGE.

Oats—First ten days, per bushel..... c
Second ten days, per bushel..... ½c
Each additional ten days, per bushel..... ½c
Corn, Rye, Barley—First ten days, per bushel..... ½c
Second ten days, per bushel..... ½c
Each additional ten days, per bushel..... ½c
"*Pro Rata*" shipments east-ward three-fourths of above rates.
Bagging—Oats, in car lots, per bushel..... ½c
Other grain, in car lots, per bushel..... ¾c
Direct Transfer of the Grain Western to Eastern cars—Oats, per bushel..... ¾c
Other grain, per bushel..... 1 c
Grinding grain for shipping in bulk, per ton..... $2 00
Grinding grain for city delivery, in bags, per ton..... 2 50

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	923	Apples, bbls	480
Cheese, lbs	5,150	Butter, lbs	187
Wheat, bus	3,200	Barley, bush	720
Rye, bus	1,200	Oats, bus	1,392
Bacon, pcs	2,250	Hay, bales	638

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was quiet but firm, without any marked alteration in the market. Wheat was quiet and steady. No. 1 old wheat at 1 58@1 60 per bushel for white; 1 56@1 59 for amber; $1 56@1 58 for red winter; prime to choice new red winter $1 42@1 45; inferior to fair $1 25@1 40; damaged 90c@1 20. Corn was quiet with a slight tendency toward lower values. We quote shelled at 75@75c per bushel for prime yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed 72@74c for low-mixed. Ear was steady at 70@ 72c for prime yellow on track; 70@70c for mixed. Oats were moderately active at firmer values. We quote Western white at 45@46c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 44@45c; mixed 42@43c. Rye was steady at 90@92c per bushel for prime. Barley was quiet at $1 17@1 20 per bushel for new fall. The following prices of grain were the closing quotations:

FLOUR—The demand continues steady for old wheat flours at firm prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 50@7 00; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat, flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard old wheat flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour (such as Gem) at $8 @8 50; well known brands of family flour $7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota at do; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $7 50@7 75; self raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $2 25 ₱ dozen; package corn meal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $8 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $4 00. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $20 00@21 00. Sales from store were active at $25 00@26 00. Cut hay is quoted at $26 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00. Loose hay has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw is $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is an increasing supply, and an active demand at easy values. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50 @4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50 @4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and inactive with quotations nominally at $2 10@2 15 for prime medium.

BUTTER—The inquiry for choice grades of table butter continues rather imperative and transactions are active at strong and steady quotations. We quote extra creamery butter, packed with ice, at 30@32c per lb. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 25@28c; the lower grades were not so much advanced and ranged from 16@22c.

CHEESE—The demand continues steady and jobbing transactions are active at unchanged values. We quote at 11@11½c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12¼@13½c; Western 10@12c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—Continue firm at former quotations; 20@21c per dozen, for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS—We quote peaches at $1 25@ 1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Melons were easy at $15 00@20 00 ₱ hundred; canteloupes $3 00@5 00 ₱ hundred. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. Grapes were steady at 50@60c ₱ lb. Crab-apples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel. Blackberries $6 00 ₱ stand; $4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 20@22c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is somewhat firmer at $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—A decreased supply and the exhaustion of the overstock is producing a little more firmness. We quote 40@45c per bus in car lots on track. From store there is a dull and nominal market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel; 50@55c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easier at $3 50 per barrel for Baltimores; $4 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 60@65c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 10@2 20 per bushel; in round lots $2 05@3 00. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 14½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16¼c; dried beef sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, per dozen, $6 50; plain sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00@23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 13½c; half bbls do 13¾c; in buckets, 15¾c; in 5 lb pails, 15¾c; 1 lb cartons, do, 17c; in 3 lb pails, do, 17¾c; in 5 lb do, 17¾c; in 10 lb do, 17c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 96c; No. 2, 90c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 9¾c; choice country rendered 9¼@9½c; medium do, 7¼@8c.

Groceries.

Trade continued active to-day with some changes of minor importance. Sugars show a slight settling down from the extreme prices quoted last week, although the market is still firm. Coffee continues weak, and a reduction in quotations is among the possibilities. We lower our quotation for Pearl starch to 4¾c, and also reduce quotations 2c per ₱ on two of the standard brands of soap. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	11 c
Choice Rio	21 c	Standard B	10¾c
Prime Rio	20 c	Extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30@32 c	Franklin, yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	11¾c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	25@26 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	36 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	33½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Strictly choice N. O	72@75c
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Prime	70c
Gunpowder	50@81 00	Good	65c
Imperial	50@81 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Scented	25c@1 00	Choice do drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	35@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
		Pearl	5¼@5½c
Choice Ca'la	84c	Silver gloss	9½c
Patna	7¼@8c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap ₱ box	$1 35
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	17½@18c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	35 c	Do N. Y. City ₱ box	6 00
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	7¼c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Tobaccos.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	47 c	Bi-carb, in 10 lb pkg	5½c
Stearine	14 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	6 c
Mould	11 c		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 14, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 20; No. 2 $1 16 bid cash; $1 15¾ bid seller September; $1 13¾ seller October; No. 3 $1 06@$1 05; rejected 99c. Corn firm; No. 2 51½c spot; 50¾c bid seller September; 39½c seller October; rejected 39¼c. Oats very firm and bidder asking higher rates; 31½c spot; 30¾@30¾c seller September; barley quiet but steady. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm; $21 60 spot; $21 55@21 60 seller September; $24 05 seller October. Lard steady and firm; 12.80@12 90 seller October. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 16.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was a shade higher; $1 13 September; $1 15 October. Corn lower; 50¾c September; 39½c October; 37½c the year. Oats steady; 30¾c September; 34¾@34½c October. Pork and lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 05@5 55; common to good $5 70@5 95; good to choice $6 00@6 25; white wheat extra $6 45@7 50; extra Ohio $6 45@7 20; fancy $7 25@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 60@5 80. Cornmeal quiet at $3 65@ 4 35. Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 24@1 25; No. 2 Northwestern $1 31½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 31½@1 35; winter red Western $1 30@1 41. Rye more active at 86c. Barley firm but at $1 05 Malt quiet. Corn active; receipts 61,000 bushels; Western mixed on steamer 74½@75c; on sail 76@76c. Oats opened firm but closed quiet; receipts 67,000 bushels; Western mixed, old, 52@55c. Hay firm at 75c. Hops quiet at 17@26c. Molasses firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼c. Rice steady. Petroleum firmer; crude 7½c; refined 12c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 75. Turpentine steady at 31¼c. Eggs unchanged. Pork heavy at $21 00@21 25. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats dull. Middles dull; long clear city 12¾c. Lard steady; prime steam 13¼c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 4@10c. Whisky lower but more active at $1 18.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn dull; Western mixed 71½c. Oats firm and quiet. Provisions dull and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork at $22 25@22 50. Bulkmeats active; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 12¾@12¾c; loose 9¼@12½c packed. Bacon active; shoulders 10@10½c; clear rib 13½c. Hams 13½c. Lard active at 14@14¼c. Butter scarce and strong. Western extra 27@28c; do first 25@26c. Petroleum nominal; crude 7½@8c; refined 13¼c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 21@1 21½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—Cotton dull at 10c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged for old; new dull at $1 25@1 30. Corn firm at 70@74c. Oats quiet but steady at 36@36c. Barley quiet; spring $1 10@1 30. Rye quiet at 75c. Pork quiet but steady; country $21 15; city $21 50. Lard dull; steam 12½c; kettle 12½c. Bacon 9¾@9¾c; shoulders 8¼c; clear 12¾c; hams 14@14½c. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 16.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 14.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1 35; No. 2 do $1 28; amber $1 37; seller September $1 34½; seller October $1 33; seller November $1 38; No. 3 red $1 16. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 62c; seller October 59c; low mixed 62½c; no grade 61½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42c; white 43c; Michigan 41½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 14.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 amber seller September $1 35; No. 2 do $1 28; amber $1 37; seller September $1 34½; seller October $1 33; seller November $1 38; No. 3 red $1 16. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 62c; seller October 59c; low mixed 62½c; no grade 61½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42c; white 43c; Michigan 41½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 14.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 35; No. 2 do $1 28; amber $1 37; seller September $1 34½; seller October $1 33; seller November $1 38; No. 3 red $1 16. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 62c; seller October 59c; low mixed 62½c; no grade 61½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42c; white 43c; Michigan 41½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 14.—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 35; No. 2 do $1 28; amber $1 37; seller September $1 34½; seller October $1 33; seller November $1 38; No. 3 red $1 16. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 62c; seller October 59c; low mixed 62½c; no grade 61½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 42c; white 43c; Michigan 41½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour scarce; superfine $1 00@3 00. Wheat firm at $1 57. Corn firmer at 65c. Oats steady at 38@39c. Barley quiet at $1 25@1 30. Rye scarce at 89@90c. Pork dull at $21 76@21 75. Lard dull at 13c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; sides 11¾@12¾c. Whisky dull at $1 17.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25¾; No. 2, $1 16¾. Corn dull but higher; No. 2, seller September, 46c. Barley steady with a fair demand; No. 2 spring, seller September $1 12; No. 3 78c. Rye quiet and unchanged. No. 2 79c.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, September 14.—Cotton quiet at 10@12½c. Flour steady at $5 00@7 00. Wheat firm at $1 00@1 30. Corn dull at 80c. Oats dull at 45@60c. Lard dull at 13c. Bacon dull at 9½@13@13½c. Bacon quiet at 10½@14@14½c. Sugar cured hams 14½c, all packed. Whisky dull at $1 20.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—Cornmeal dull and lower at $3 35. Corn 55@56c. Oats weak at $1 00@1 20. Others unchanged. Gold 116¾. Sight exchange, sterling—Commercial 5½@5½; bank nominal.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 14.—Flour steady at $6 75. Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 30; amber $1 28. Corn dull at 68c. Oats firm; No. 2, 45c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 14.—Flour steady at $6 00. Wheat—New red, 23c; old $1 16@1 30. Corn—Ear 63c asked, 62c bid; shelled 63@ 64c. Oats 35@43c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 14.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 70@73c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 45@55c. Rye dull at 90@95c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 14.—Wheat, steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 42. Corn steady at 76c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 28@1 30.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton weak and irregular at 10¼@10¾c. Futures closed strong: September, 13 13-32c; October, 13 (13-32c; November, 12 29-32@12 15-16c; December, 12 15-16@ 12 31-32c; January, 13 1-32@13 1-16c; February, 13 5-32@13 7-16c; March, 13 13-32@13 17-32c; April, 13½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Nevada	September 14	Liverpool.
Berlin	September 14	Bremen.
State of Pennsylv'a	September 15	Glasgow.
Baltic	September 15	Liverpool.
Wieland	September 16	Hamburg.
City of Chester	September 16	Liverpool.
Celtic	September 16	Liverpool.
The Queen	September 18	Liverpool.
Devonia	September 18	Glasgow.
Amerique	September 18	Havre.
Rhein	September 18	Bremen.
Republic	September 21	Liverpool.
Dakota	September 21	Liverpool.
Wyoming	September 21	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	September 21	Hamburg.
Pommerania	September 23	Hamburg.
City of Montreal	September 25	Liverpool.
Atlantic	September 25	Liverpool.
Hindoo	September 25	Hull.
McGill	September 28	Liverpool.
Algeria	September 29	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	September 29	Glasgow.
Mass	September 30	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	September 30	Antwerp.
City of Bristol	September 30	Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	September 16	Liverpool.
Nederland	September 18	Antwerp.
Indiana	September 23	Liverpool.

BOSTON.

Atlas	September 18	Liverpool.
Palestine	September 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, September 14, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending this date:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER	CHANGE IN 24 HRS.	DIRECTION OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	16	4	+7	2	E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	4	11	—0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport	6	2	+0	4	S. W.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	6	0	—0	1	S. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	11	1	—0	2	S. W.	Fair.
La Crosse	5	5				Fair.
Louisville	11	6	+0	2	S.	Fair.
Louisville	3	4	—0	4		Fair.
Nashville	4	0	—0	1	N.	Fair.
Nashville	1	9	+0	3		Cloudy.
Omaha	7	5	+0	1	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	2	8	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	16	3	+0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.!'
St. Paul	6	3	—0	5	E.	Cloudy.?
Vicksburg	20	10	+1	1	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	8	11	—0	1		Fair.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., September 14, 1875.

River 6 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 73.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 14, 1875.

River 2 feet and stationary. Weather clear and warm.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 14, 1875.

River about 4 feet 2 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 70 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 14, 1875.

River rising, with 3 feet 2 inches in the channel. Departed — Comfort, Parkersburg. Weather clear and war

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND Dir.	WIND Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.345	58	93	N. E.	Gentle.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.216	68	57	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.183	65	73	N. E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.917 Highest thermom....81
Mean thermometer....68 Lowest thermom....59

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences September 8th.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.
The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Fourth Cavalry Reunion.
The Fourth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry will have a reunion on Friday next, the 17th inst., at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue. An oration will be delivered at 7:30 P. M., to be followed by a banquet, at the St. Charles Hotel, at 9:30 P. M. The affair is in excellent hands, and a pleasant reunion is anticipated.

The Ringgold Battalion.
We learn from Lieut B. F. Hassan, that the second annual reunion of the Ringgold Battalion will be held at Washington, Pa., on Thursday and Friday, September 23d and 24th—the two last days of the Washington Fair. Generals Kilpatrick, Kelley and other distinguished soldiers have been invited, and are confidently expected to be present. A good time is anticipated.

Lecture by Rev. J. D. Herr.
Rev. J. D. Herr, one of the most pleasing and eloquent speakers of the city, will lecture at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias societies of the county. The subject is "Peculiarities and Designs of Secret Societies," and will undoubtedly be ably and entertainingly handled. The admission is seventy-five cents.

The Liquor License Fees.
Mr. Beckert, one of the County Commissioners, has served upon Mr. Mackey, State Treasurer, a copy of the bill relative to the license fund of Allegheny county, and also a copy of the injunction granted by Judge Ewing, to restrain County Treasurer Kilgore from paying, and State Treasurer Mackey from receiving the money in dispute, three-fourths of the entire amount. Mr. Mackey accepted service and the case will come up for argument on Thursday next.

Stroup Enjoined.
The Court of Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday granted a preliminary injunction on W. H. Stroup, restraining him from continuing the improvement he is making in the front of the Franklin House, on Fifth avenue, and also from continuing the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises. The injunction is issued at the instance of Mrs. M. R. Black, the owner of the premises, who recently commenced proceedings against Stroup.

Friendship Driving Park.
Two grand trotting races will take place to-morrow (Thursday, 16th) at Friendship Driving Park. The first race, for 2:25 horses, is for a purse of $800. The horses entered, are Belle Brassfield, Andrew and Lady Patterson. The second, for 2:33 horses, is for a purse of $600, in which the entries are, Perry, Mary Jane and Patterson Girl. The horses are all famous trotters, and the contests on this occasion will be full of interest to all lovers of turf amusements. The track is in fine condition, and the arrangements for the accommodation of spectators are excellent. There will certainly be a large attendance.

Sudden Death of Wm. P. Adams.
Mr. Wm. P. Adams, son of Mr. J. S. Adams, the well known coal merchant, and brother of Captain C. F. Adams, of the towboat Wild Duck, while walking on Fourth avenue yesterday morning, suddenly sank down on the sidewalk and died in a few minutes. His remains were carried to the Central Station, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, the jury finding that death was caused by heart disease, after which the body was removed to the family residence on Carson street, South Side. The deceased slept Monday night on one of the boats lying on the Monongahela wharf, and yesterday morning he arose in apparently excellent health. He was thirty-two years of age, and was a single man. The funeral will take place to-day from the residence of his father, No. 424 Carson street, South Side.

Suit Against a Bank.
Mrs. Diana Pratt has instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against the First National Bank of Allegheny, to recover $334, which she alleges was obtained from her without her consent. Her husband had a note in the bank for $400, and when he died the administrator gave a new note for $350, paying the bank the difference. Mrs. Pratt was a depositor in the bank, and she alleges that when the second note fell due the cashier came to her with a paper which he asked her to sign. She asked if it was to pay the note, and said that if so she would not sign it. The cashier replied that it was not, but was merely to "make things all right until to-morrow." As she could not read writing, she wrote her name also made her mark to the paper and afterwards learned it was her check for all the money she had in the bank, $334, and that the proceeds had been applied to the note which the cashier had left on the desk when the check was signed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.
In the matter of Wm. H. McClelland, of this city, the rule on debtor to show cause why this proceeding should not be dismissed, because a like proceeding in bankruptcy is pending and determined, is discharged, and on petition of the said debtor, presented, a writ of habeas corpus was granted, returnable on the 15th inst., at ten A. M. By agreement of counsel, the question involved in the said petition was argued by Mr. Raymond for, and Mr. Reed against, the same as though a return had been made. Decision of the court reserved.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, debtors, of this city, the return day of the order to show cause why the said debtors named in the petition of L. M. Morris, should not be adjudged bankrupt, was extended to the 18th prox. And an order was made, directing injunctions to issue against all the parties heretofore restrained in the orders returnable this day, except as to Alexander Hunter, and as to him the restraining order is continued to the 18th prox.

In the matter of H. W. C. Tweddie *et al.* vs. the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, of Venango county, the reports of Register Rogers on the petition of the Exchange Bank of Franklin, and the First National Bank of Franklin, for the ascertainment of the value of certain securities, were confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, of this city, bankrupts, on petition of the assignees an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Springer Harbaugh, and said assignees are allowed, to bring and maintain suits and actions in the courts in Canada against the Cobourg-Petersburg and Marmora Railway Company for damages.

In the matter of James McSpadden and W. F. McCrea, bankrupts of this county. On petition an order was made for a meeting of creditors on the 24th prox.

In the matter of John B. McKibler, of Erie, bankrupt, the same was discharged from all debts, except such as are by the bankrupt act excepted.

In the matter of O. F. Sheldon, bankrupt, of Erie, the assignee, return to the sale of certain real estate, was presented and confirmed *nisi*. The same was in the matter of Steel & Co., bankrupts, of Crawford county.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.
Frank Bracken and Joseph Nottingham were acquitted of a charge of robbery preferred by George Stewart. A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to Dennis O'Brien and Timothy Reagan.

Joseph Davis, indicted for adultery on oath of Nicholas Clark, was acquitted, and the costs divided.

Andrew McGregor was acquitted of assaulting and battery charged by James Meinor. The costs were divided.

John Campbell was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor, Archie Taylor.

James Marimer and Patrick Malarney, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Andrew Mackegon, were convicted, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

On motion of the Assistant District Attorney the indictments against Archer Taylor and Elijah Harris was quashed. The parties had done some work for the prosecutor, Alderman Peter Bolster, who was not satisfied with the manner in which it was done, nor with the charges made. He made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging them with false pretenses. The information was quashed on the ground that it did not allege the indictable offense of false pretenses, as the pretenses made were not of that character that would impose upon a man of common and ordinary caution.

The jury is out in the case of John Meenan, charged with assault and battery by Ernest Aring.

The information against P. W. Herron, charged with false pretenses, by James Bradley, was quashed.

The jury is out in the case of James Conlin, charged with assault and battery.

Wm. Emery plead guilty to a charge of horse stealing.

The information against James Leacock charging malicious prosecution, was quashed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Semi-Annual Meeting Yesterday—Large Attendance—Report of the Board of Directors—Remarks of Several Members—The Exposition Indorsed, &c., &c.

The Chamber of Commerce held its first semi-annual meeting yesterday, which was attended by a large number of the members, embracing many of the most prominent of our manufacturers, merchants and rivermen. The President, General Thomas M. Howe, called the meeting to order and made a brief speech. He said there seemed to be a lack of that cordial support to the Chamber from the business community which they naturally had a right to expect at the start. Why that was he didn't know, but the Board of Directors of the Chamber had deemed it advisable to call together this meeting, in order to allow the members and the public to know what had been accomplished in the past six months. He called on Secretary Weeks to read the semi-annual report of the Board of Directors, which he did, as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At the opening of the fall trade the Chamber of Commerce desires to call the attention of the business community to its activity during the first six months of its existence, and to the advantages that have already been gained to our city by its efforts. In spite of the stringency of the times, which has so seriously affected the leading industries of our city; in spite of the long continued strike of the puddlers, and the apathy and even positive misrepresentation and opposition of a portion of our business community, the Chamber of Commerce has abundantly proven its usefulness.

We need not remind you that the maintenance of a daily exchange is but one of the many objects had in view in our organization, but we aimed to provide a means for fostering, developing and protecting the interests of our city in every possible manner. With these objects in view, the Board of Directors have been working quietly but energetically. Among the important measures which have been before them, and upon which they have taken action, we may mention "The Free Pipe Bill," "The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway Company," "The Pacific Railroads," "The Point Bridge," "Ohio River Improvement," "The Improvement of the Mouths of the Mississippi on the Eads Plan," and the subject for transportation generally, and especially *pro rata* freights. It has been largely due to the influence exerted by the Chamber of Commerce that grain can now be shipped to and from our city east at the same *pro rata* freight as from any point West.

Notwithstanding what has been accomplished, we need not call to your attention the fact that very vital and important questions, largely affecting your interests and prosperity, remain subjects under consideration, as well as important enterprises, which should engage your attention, and receive the hearty indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce.

Among those we may mention the following.

The general subject of transportation, which affects our city so largely.

The subject of direct trade with South American ports, via the mouth of the Mississippi—a trade which will go far toward enlarging the business of our city and furnishing a new outlet for our manufactures.

The improvement of the Ohio to a permanent navigable state by a system deemed by the best engineering skill of the country to be eminently feasible, is of the utmost importance, and we ardently hope that energetic steps will be soon taken to inaugurate active operations. Our river trade is co-ordinate with that of our railroads. If made passable for the larger part of the year it would soon become a vast feeder to our three lines of roads to the east.

Recent information from the party having in charge the survey of a canal route via the Youghiogheny River, indicates, there to connect with the existing canals, speak much more decisively on the advantages of the water route over that via the Kanawha river. We owe it to ourselves as well as to the National Government that the pre-eminent and indisputable claims to the Pennsylvania and Maryland route should be more authoritatively recognized. This has not been done as yet, in an adequate degree. It fact we may say that powerful influences are operating to divert this great government work to inferior channels. The proper care of this project alone would justify the existence of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

It is to take an active part in the consideration of such questions as these, and to properly represent the views and wishes of our city that it is necessary to have a strong, vigorous, united organization like the Chamber of Commerce. In view of this fact the Board of Directors confidently look for the continued and enlarged support of the merchants and manufacturers of this city.

Mr. F. H. Hillerman has recently been appointed Superintendent, and may be found at the rooms during business hours to attend to any business connected with the Chamber. He will also call upon our business men personally in the interest of the Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. D. WEEKS, Secretary.

The report was adopted.

REMARKS OF MEMBERS.

The President said he would like to have an expression from the members present respecting the Chamber, its present condition and its future prospects.

Captain John F. Dravo was first called upon, and said that he had almost concluded that some one would very soon be called upon to sound the funeral requiem of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, but he was gratified, as he was astonished to find such a healthful gathering of the representatives of Pittsburgh industries today. He said it was utterly mortifying to him that the efforts of the Chamber had met with so little approval, love or sympathy from those whom they had a right to expect it from. "Look at Cincinnati," said the speaker; "it has got a position that is almost national in its character, while we here in Pittsburgh can't run even a one-horse Chamber of Commerce. Some one has intimated that I am a Methodist. I am, and that's why I want vim put into this thing. There's our friend, Capt. Dick Gray sitting there—when he goes to St. Louis you find next day in the papers, 'Captain R. C. Gray, of Pittsburgh, was on Change yesterday.' Do you see that in our papers here? No; and why? It's not the fault of the reporter—we give them no cause for it. Nobody comes to *our* Change." Captain Dravo continued by saying that the importance of an organization such as this is should suggest itself to the business men of the city. If you wish any legislation at Harrisburg or Washington the Chamber of Commerce is considered the official exponent of those who have the interests of our city at heart. The speaker referred to the report just read, which he thought was a "little elaborate," and remarked that instead of its occupying four pages of foolscap it should look something like the report of the Chamber of Commerce of the "little city of Memphis," which was a huge volume in itself. Captain Dravo concluded by asking "if this sickly affair—our Chamber of Commerce—is to continue as it is, or rise and be what it should for a great city like this."

Mr. A. M. Marshall said the Chamber had done much in the matter of freights, and he didn't think it was time yet to inaugurate its funeral ceremonies. He said that business men, if they would, could spend one hour at this Chamber every day, and in that time accomplish what would otherwise be the result of a day's labor in traveling around from warehouses to office, and office to store.

Mr. William McCreery, of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., was disposed to take a more hopeful view of the state of affairs of the Chamber than Captain Dravo. The Chamber had done much for grain, but he was sorry to say that the great interests of petroleum, iron and glass had not entered into the Chamber in the proper spirit. The little town of Bellefonte, in this State, had a first class Chamber of Commerce, and Pittsburgh ought to be ashamed of itself, for this city has a commerce greater than that of any other in the country, and *more than that of New York and Boston combined.*

Mr. Hostetter said his line of business was mostly outside of the Chamber, but he was willing to help it along all he could.

Mr. Charles Meyran, treasurer of the Board, said that he had still hope left, and he thought the Chamber would go along well after to-day. The funds of the institution, however, were quite limited, and some plan must be adopted for bettering the condition of the Chamber. He would suggest that the membership fee be doubled. There was now in the treasury out about $200.

Major T. Brent Swearingen said relative to the supposition that the Chamber was dead, that the Board of Directors had met every week and transacted important business, but it was done in a quiet way and unknown to the outside world. So far as facilities for the working Chamber are concerned, the organization was perfect, telegraphic reports being constantly received.

General Howe made an appeal for financial aid. The Chamber could not be carried on without money. He did not agree, however, with Mr. Meyran's plan of securing it. He thought it better to make an appeal to our manufacturers, rivermen and merchants for a guarantee fund to secure the working of the institution. "Surely," said he, "fifty firms can be found in this city that will agree to co-operate with us and furnish means to keep it up. I am willing to be one of any number to raise a guarantee fund—will be one of fifty, or one of a hundred.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the Board of Directors to call upon our citizens to secure a guarantee fund for the purposes named.

At this point Captain Dravo said that he understood that Mr. Nellis, President of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition, was in the room, and he would like to hear from him.

Mr. Nellis responded by saying that he would refer the Chamber to the Secretary of the Exposition for details. As to himself he was working hard—day and night—to make the thing a success, and all he wanted was a universal expression of approval and support from the people.

Mr. Vannote then gave a detailed statement of the workings of the Exposition, and said that everything would be in readiness for the opening on the 7th of next month. They had received sufficient evidence to assure them that the thing would be a grand success—and the extent and magnificence of the thing would be a surprise to our citizens when the time came. He wanted Pittsburgh to have something to be proud of, like Cincinnati and Chicago, and it this Exposition got the proper encouragement it would.

Mr. Nellis said that he desired it understood that there was no self praise to be taken in furthering this Exposition by himself or the management. He was one of the people of the largest manufacturing district, and as such he took an interest in its welfare. It was a *people's* exposition.

General Howe, Captain Dravo, and other members of the Chamber then made a few remarks, in which the sentiment was declared that inasmuch as the Chamber of Commerce was in sympathy with the Industrial Exposition, and as their interests were indentical, it would be proper for the Chamber to give some expressions of its approval of the forthcoming exhibition.

The following resolution, offered by Captain Dravo, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce do most heartily indorse the proposed Industrial Exposition of this city, and pledge our earnest support to said institution.

The meeting then adjourned.

SCHOOLS OF PITTSBURGH.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Report from the High School Principal—Delinquents—Text Books Recommended—Election of High School Teachers, &c., &c.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Nobbs in the chair.

Secretary Kehew reported that since the last meeting there had been drawn warrants:

For payment of salaries.....$ 275 00
For payment of bills.....2,073 42

Total.....$2,351 42

The division and assignment of teachers to the different schools was also reported.

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT.

Professor B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported the opening of that institution on Monday, September 6th inst. During the past week twenty-nine candidates were examined for admission, eighteen of whom were successful. The card numbers of the successful candidates are 8, 10, 23, 42, 96, 117, 127, 137, 144, 181, 253, 258, 277, 298, 305, 329 and 340 for the Academical Department and number 251 for the Commercial Department. There were also eight delinquent candidates who presented satisfactory excuse for not appearing at the June examination. Of these the following numbers were assigned to the Commercial Department: 355, 368 and 372, and for the Comiaercial, Nos. 369 and 374. The Principal recommended the admittance of the above. Donations were also reported as follows: "A brief introduction to the skill of musick," printed in 1660, and a large sand hill crane, presented by Robert H. Patterson, Esq.

The Principal also reported the following enrollment of pupils at the High School, at present: Academical Department, 286; Normal, 99; Commercial, 105. Total, 490. The reports were read, although there was no quorum present, in the hope that a quorum in the meantime would be obtained. When the reading had been finished, however, there were still not sufficient members present to legally transact business, and discussion was had in regard to members shirking duty. The President announced that a number of them had not been present for months past, and he was suggested that the seats of the delinquents be declared vacant and also that the local boards be notified of the negligence of their representatives. At this juncture another member entered, making a quorum, and no action was taken on the suggestion.

The reports were then, on motion, received and filed. The recommendation of Prof. Jillson, to admit the above numbered candidates into the High School was adopted, and the blanks of the Board were tendered the doners of the gifts noted above.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported the balance of $206,526 on hand in the treasury and also recommended the payment of a number of bills. Adopted.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on Text Books, reported recommending that the Board direct the primary speller to be used from the middle of the ninth steps inclusive and the advanced speller from the tenth to thirteenth inclusive; that Swinton's language lessons be taught orally in the primary departments and in the intermediate department Schools, not be used as a text-book, and that Guyot's New Intermediate Geography can not be substituted for the old, as it has not been adopted by the Board. The report was adopted.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS ASKED FOR.

Additional teachers were asked for various schools as follows: Liberty, 2; Mt. Washington, 2; Ralston, 1; Washington, 4; Lawrence, 1; Bloomfield, 1; Riverside, 1, and Minersville, 1. The requests were referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power to act.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported recommending the appointment of one principal and one teacher for the Intermediate, Grammar and Primary departments of the new Homewood school. The report was adopted. The provision that one or more teachers be withdrawn from the district in case the number of pupils in attendance at the opening week does not demand them all.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED.

Mr. Harper, from the High School Committee, reported an increased attendance at the institution. Last year the attendance in the Normal Department demanded an additional teacher, and Miss Wood was transferred from the Academical. This year the enrollment in that latter department demanded another teacher and Miss Wood was transferred back from the Normal. The schedule was also rearranged, and now the full time, instead of fourfifths, of the drawing teacher is demanded and ordered. The election of Mr. George L. Scott as Academical and Commercial Department in place of Mr. J. J. Hill, resigned, was reported. The committee also asked that an additional Preceptress be allowed the Normal Department, and the Board grant them authority for establishing a training school with any of the Local Boards. The report was received, and all recommendations and requests granted and adopted.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

Mr. Craig asked that a mechanical drawing teacher be granted in the Soho district night school for the coming season. Considerable discussion was had on the matter, after which the request was granted by vote of the Board.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

MENDES COHEN, ESQ.

His Retirement from the Presidency of the Connellsville Railroad Company.

It is now announced, on the authority of Mr. Cohen himself, that he will tender his resignation, as President of the Connellsville line, on Thursday next, at which time the directors will be in session. He also stated that his successor will be Mr. John King, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that there will be no change in the subordinate officers. Mr. Cohen assumed the presidency of this road some two years ago, under somewhat adverse circumstances. His election was not popular, at least at this end of the line, and he had to contend against no small degree of opposition, mainly the result of prejudice. It is due to him to say that he was not long in overcoming whatever friendly feeling may have existed, and in satisfying our people that his management was not only not inimical to, but promotive of their interests. He completely reorganized the various departments, greatly increased the efficiency of the road, and has made the most out of the materials at his disposal. His management was marked by prudence and economy; and he has shown executive ability and financial skill of no ordinary character.

He leaves on the most friendly terms with the business men of Pittsburgh, and with their best wishes for his welfare. He has always been courteous and gentlemanly in his intercourse, and has won for himself and esteem of all with whom he has met in social or business relations. He leaves the road because the main purpose in his appointment has been fulfilled, and because the duties of the position require frequent and prolonged absence from his family. He will still continue a member of the Board of Directors, and give the company the benefit of his counsel and experience. The public will be pleased to learn that there is to be no change in the officers, who have served so faithfully under Mr. Cohen.

POLITICAL.

Republican Executive Committee Meeting.

A regular meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the new headquarters, No. 88 Diamond street, Chairman Errett presiding. The attendance was very large.

Reports of standing committees were heard, and also reports from different parts of the county, showing the canvass to be going on satisfactorily.

Mr. Joseph W. Lewis reported that in the second division of the Eleventh ward there was the best of feeling and there would be the usual large majority polled for the Republican ticket.

The Chairman reported that Governor Morton and probably Governor Oglesby would spend a day here on the 23d inst.

On motion of Mr. Braun the Committee on Meetings and Speakers were instructed to procure a hall.

Mr. Fulton offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee have heard with regret of the death of Mathew B. Mitchell, a member of the committee from Penn township, whom we have always recognized as an active Republican and a useful and honorable citizen.

Adjourned.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Thomas MacConnell, Jr. and Miss Tillie Gross—The Ceremony at Shady Side Presbyterian Church—A Brilliant Assemblage at Friendship—Prominent Citizens in Attendance—Splendid Display of Presents.

The most fashionable wedding of the season, and one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Pittsburgh, was that of Mr. Thomas MacConnell, Jr., business manager of the Evening *Telegraph* and Miss Tillie Gross, daughter of our well-known fellow citizen, Dr. A. H. Gross, of Friendship, Twentieth ward. Extensive preparations had been in progress for some time at Friendship, and nothing that a liberal expenditure of money could do was left undone, to give the young couple a happy start in matrimonial life. Friends innumerable lent their aid in this regard by their presence and good wishes as well as by substantial tokens of esteem.

AT THE CHURCH.

The cards of invitation designated the Shady Side Presbyterian church as the place and 8:30 last evening as the time for the ceremonies, while it was also announced that the reception would be held at Friendship from nine until eleven o'clock. For an hour before the time for the ceremony carriages arrived at the church door, Penn avenue, East End, and their occupants rapidly filled up the auditorium of the edifice. Without, a great crowd of men, women and children stood in line upon the pavement and within the yard to witness the arrivals. The six groomsmen acted as ushers in the church, while the organ was presided over by Professor Haughwout.

Mr. and Mrs. Gross, parents of the bride, entered and were shown to a front seat a few minutes before the time for the ceremony. White ribbons were then drawn round the pews, the doors closed and the groomsmen retired to join and enter with the bridal party. They then re-entered by twos, stepping slowly down the eastern aisle, and when arriving in front of the altar separating one to each side of it. After the groomsmen, came the brides maids in the same manner, and taking similar positions so that when all had taken places there were three of each on either side. The bride and groom then followed, and upon their taking position in front of the altar the bridesmaids and groomsmen stepped forward to either side of them.

THE CEREMONY OF MARRIAGE.

Rev. John Gillespie then immediately opened the ceremony with the following remarks, distinctly heard by the entire assemblage:

"The marriage institution is a precious memento of Eden. Surviving the wreck of the fall, it comes to us fresh with the memories of paradise. Bearing upon it the seal of divine authority under the covenant of works, it comes to us reaffirmed under the covenant of grace, and more honored and adorned in its celebration by the presence of the Lord Jesus while on earth, and it is commended by the inspired penmans as 'honorable in all.'

As a covenant, it has obligations which it imposes and blessings which it pledges. It presupposes mutual affection, love responding to love, the flame of love kindled on the altar of one heart answering to and blending with the flame of love kindled on the altar of another heart, only upon the basis of the existence and mutual love will the marriage institution find the happiness it was designed to give.

Of two it makes you one, your lives thus far like two mountain streams have flowed in separate channels, but now their streams mingle their waters and henceforth must flow on together. May that united stream of life strong and deep and pure, flow on in the proper spirit. The little town of Bellefonte, in this State, had a first class Chamber of Commerce, and Pittsburgh ought to be ashamed of itself, for this city has a commerce greater than that of any other in the country, and *more than that of New York and Boston combined.*

Mr. Hostetter said his line of business was mostly outside of the Chamber, but he was willing to help it along all he could.

Mr. Charles Meyran, treasurer of the Board, said that he had still hope left, and he thought the Chamber would go along well after to-day. The funds of the institution, however, were quite limited, and some plan must be adopted for bettering the condition of the Chamber. He would suggest that the membership fee be doubled. There was now in the treasury out about $200.

Major T. Brent Swearingen said relative to the supposition that the Chamber was dead, that the Board of Directors had met every week and transacted important business, but it was done in a quiet way and unknown to the outside world. So far as facilities for the working Chamber are concerned, the organization was perfect, telegraphic reports being constantly received.

General Howe made an appeal for financial aid. The Chamber could not be carried on without money. He did not agree, however, with Mr. Meyran's plan of securing it. He thought it better to make an appeal to our manufacturers, rivermen and merchants for a guarantee fund to secure the working of the institution. "Surely," said he, "fifty firms can be found in this city that will agree to co-operate with us and furnish means to keep it up. I am willing to be one of any number to raise a guarantee fund—will be one of fifty, or one of a hundred.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the Board of Directors to call upon our citizens to secure a guarantee fund for the purposes named.

At this point Captain Dravo said that he understood that Mr. Nellis, President of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition, was in the room, and he would like to hear from him.

Mr. Nellis responded by saying that he would refer the Chamber to the Secretary of the Exposition for details. As to himself he was working hard—day and night—to make the thing a success, and all he wanted was a universal expression of approval and support from the people.

Mr. Vannote then gave a detailed statement of the workings of the Exposition, and said that everything would be in readiness for the opening on the 7th of next month. They had received sufficient evidence to assure them that the thing would be a grand success—and the extent and magnificence of the thing would be a surprise to our citizens when the time came. He wanted Pittsburgh to have something to be proud of, like Cincinnati and Chicago, and it this Exposition got the proper encouragement it would.

Mr. Nellis said that he desired it understood that there was no self praise to be taken in furthering this Exposition by himself or the management. He was one of the people of the largest manufacturing district, and as such he took an interest in its welfare. It was a *people's* exposition.

General Howe, Captain Dravo, and other members of the Chamber then made a few remarks, in which the sentiment was declared that inasmuch as the Chamber of Commerce was in sympathy with the Industrial Exposition, and as their interests were indentical, it would be proper for the Chamber to give some expressions of its approval of the forthcoming exhibition.

The following resolution, offered by Captain Dravo, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce do most heartily indorse the proposed Industrial Exposition of this city, and pledge our earnest support to said institution.

The meeting then adjourned.

SCHOOLS OF PITTSBURGH.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Report from the High School Principal—Delinquents—Text Books Recommended—Election of High School Teachers, &c., &c.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Nobbs in the chair.

Secretary Kehew reported that since the last meeting there had been drawn warrants:

For payment of salaries.....$ 275 00
For payment of bills.....2,073 42

Total.....$2,351 42

The division and assignment of teachers to the different schools was also reported.

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT.

Professor B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported the opening of that institution on Monday, September 6th inst. During the past week twenty-nine candidates were examined for admission, eighteen of whom were successful. The card numbers of the successful candidates are 8, 10, 23, 42, 96, 117, 127, 137, 144, 181, 253, 258, 277, 298, 305, 329 and 340 for the Academical Department and number 251 for the Commercial Department. There were also eight delinquent candidates who presented satisfactory excuse for not appearing at the June examination. Of these the following numbers were assigned to the Commercial Department: 355, 368 and 372, and for the Comiaercial, Nos. 369 and 374. The Principal recommended the admittance of the above. Donations were also reported as follows: "A brief introduction to the skill of musick," printed in 1660, and a large sand hill crane, presented by Robert H. Patterson, Esq.

The Principal also reported the following enrollment of pupils at the High School, at present: Academical Department, 286; Normal, 99; Commercial, 105. Total, 490. The reports were read, although there was no quorum present, in the hope that a quorum in the meantime would be obtained. When the reading had been finished, however, there were still not sufficient members present to legally transact business, and discussion was had in regard to members shirking duty. The President announced that a number of them had not been present for months past, and he was suggested that the seats of the delinquents be declared vacant and also that the local boards be notified of the negligence of their representatives. At this juncture another member entered, making a quorum, and no action was taken on the suggestion.

The reports were then, on motion, received and filed. The recommendation of Prof. Jillson, to admit the above numbered candidates into the High School was adopted, and the blanks of the Board were tendered the doners of the gifts noted above.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported the balance of $206,526 on hand in the treasury and also recommended the payment of a number of bills. Adopted.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on Text Books, reported recommending that the Board direct the primary speller to be used from the middle of the ninth steps inclusive and the advanced speller from the tenth to thirteenth inclusive; that Swinton's language lessons be taught orally in the primary departments and in the intermediate department Schools, not be used as a text-book, and that Guyot's New Intermediate Geography can not be substituted for the old, as it has not been adopted by the Board. The report was adopted.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS ASKED FOR.

Additional teachers were asked for various schools as follows: Liberty, 2; Mt. Washington, 2; Ralston, 1; Washington, 4; Lawrence, 1; Bloomfield, 1; Riverside, 1, and Minersville, 1. The requests were referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power to act.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported recommending the appointment of one principal and one teacher for the Intermediate, Grammar and Primary departments of the new Homewood school. The report was adopted. The provision that one or more teachers be withdrawn from the district in case the number of pupils in attendance at the opening week does not demand them all.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED.

Mr. Harper, from the High School Committee, reported an increased attendance at the institution. Last year the attendance in the Normal Department demanded an additional teacher, and Miss Wood was transferred from the Academical. This year the enrollment in that latter department demanded another teacher and Miss Wood was transferred back from the Normal. The schedule was also rearranged, and now the full time, instead of four-fifths, of the drawing teacher is demanded and ordered. The election of Mr. George L. Scott as Academical and Commercial Department in place of Mr. J. J. Hill, resigned, was reported. The committee also asked that an additional Preceptress be allowed the Normal Department, and the Board grant them authority for establishing a training school with any of the Local Boards. The report was received, and all recommendations and requests granted and adopted.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

Mr. Craig asked that a mechanical drawing teacher be granted in the Soho district night school for the coming season. Considerable discussion was had on the matter, after which the request was granted by vote of the Board.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Thomas MacConnell, Jr. and Miss Tillie Gross—The Ceremony at Shady Side Presbyterian Church—A Brilliant Assemblage at Friendship—Prominent Citizens in Attendance—Splendid Display of Presents.

The most fashionable wedding of the season, and one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Pittsburgh, was that of Mr. Thomas MacConnell, Jr., business manager of the Evening *Telegraph* and Miss Tillie Gross, daughter of our well-known fellow citizen, Dr. A. H. Gross, of Friendship, Twentieth ward. Extensive preparations had been in progress for some time at Friendship, and nothing that a liberal expenditure of money could do was left undone, to give the young couple a happy start in matrimonial life. Friends innumerable lent their aid in this regard by their presence and good wishes as well as by substantial tokens of esteem.

AT THE CHURCH.

The cards of invitation designated the Shady Side Presbyterian church as the place and 8:30 last evening as the time for the ceremonies, while it was also announced that the reception would be held at Friendship from nine until eleven o'clock. For an hour before the time for the ceremony carriages arrived at the church door, Penn avenue, East End, and their occupants rapidly filled up the auditorium of the edifice. Without, a great crowd of men, women and children stood in line upon the pavement and within the yard to witness the arrivals. The six groomsmen acted as ushers in the church, while the organ was presided over by Professor Haughwout.

Mr. and Mrs. Gross, parents of the bride, entered and were shown to a front seat a few minutes before the time for the ceremony. White ribbons were then drawn round the pews, the doors closed and the groomsmen retired to join and enter with the bridal party. They then re-entered by twos, stepping slowly down the eastern aisle, and when arriving in front of the altar separating one to each side of it. After the groomsmen, came the brides maids in the same manner, and taking similar positions so that when all had taken places there were three of each on either side. The bride and groom then followed, and upon their taking position in front of the altar the bridesmaids and groomsmen stepped forward to either side of them.

THE CEREMONY OF MARRIAGE.

Rev. John Gillespie then immediately opened the ceremony with the following remarks, distinctly heard by the entire assemblage:

"The marriage institution is a precious memento of Eden. Surviving the wreck of the fall, it comes to us fresh with the memories of paradise. Bearing upon it the seal of divine authority under the covenant of works, it comes to us reaffirmed under the covenant of grace, and more honored and adorned in its celebration by the presence of the Lord Jesus while on earth, and it is commended by the inspired penmans as 'honorable in all.'

As a covenant, it has obligations which it imposes and blessings which it pledges. It presupposes mutual affection, love responding to love, the flame of love kindled on the altar of one heart answering to and blending with the flame of love kindled on the altar of another heart, only upon the basis of the existence and mutual love will the marriage institution find the happiness it was designed to give.

Of two it makes you one, your lives thus far like two mountain streams have flowed in separate channels, but now their streams mingle their waters and henceforth must flow on together. May that united stream of life strong and deep and pure, flow on in the proper spirit. The little town of Bellefonte, in this State, had a first class Chamber of Commerce, and Pittsburgh ought to be ashamed of itself, for this city has a commerce greater than that of any other in the country, and *more than that of New York and Boston combined.*

Mr. Hostetter said his line of business was mostly outside of the Chamber, but he was willing to help it along all he could.

Mr. Charles Meyran, treasurer of the Board, said that he had still hope left, and he thought the Chamber would go along well after to-day. The funds of the institution, however, were quite limited, and some plan must be adopted for bettering the condition of the Chamber. He would suggest that the membership fee be doubled. There was now in the treasury out about $200.

Major T. Brent Swearingen said relative to the supposition that the Chamber was dead, that the Board of Directors had met every week and transacted important business, but it was done in a quiet way and unknown to the outside world. So far as facilities for the working Chamber are concerned, the organization was perfect, telegraphic reports being constantly received.

General Howe made an appeal for financial aid. The Chamber could not be carried on without money. He did not agree, however, with Mr. Meyran's plan of securing it. He thought it better to make an appeal to our manufacturers, rivermen and merchants for a guarantee fund to secure the working of the institution. "Surely," said he, "fifty firms can be found in this city that will agree to co-operate with us and furnish means to keep it up. I am willing to be one of any number to raise a guarantee fund—will be one of fifty, or one of a hundred.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the Board of Directors to call upon our citizens to secure a guarantee fund for the purposes named.

At this point Captain Dravo said that he understood that Mr. Nellis, President of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition, was in the room, and he would like to hear from him.

Mr. Nellis responded by saying that he would refer the Chamber to the Secretary of the Exposition for details. As to himself he was working hard—day and night—to make the thing a success, and all he wanted was a universal expression of approval and support from the people.

Mr. Vannote then gave a detailed statement of the workings of the Exposition, and said that everything would be in readiness for the opening on the 7th of next month. They had received sufficient evidence to assure them that the thing would be a grand success—and the extent and magnificence of the thing would be a surprise to our citizens when the time came. He wanted Pittsburgh to have something to be proud of, like Cincinnati and Chicago, and it this Exposition got the proper encouragement